THE BEAVER ARGUS
Is published every Wednesday, in the old Argus building, on Third street, Beaver, Pa., at $2.00 per year in advance.
Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.
Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

# THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 8. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, February 24, 1869. Established 1818.

## Business Cards.

**Jos. H. Greer,** Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

**B. Wilkinson,** dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. Dec 18, 1868—1y.

**G. L. Eberhart,** Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice.

**JAS. CAMERON,** Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the Beaver Hotel building. Collections, &c. promptly attended to. [illegible]ly.

**Drs. Marquis & Cunningham,** Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. apr8'68:ly.

**Beaver Seminary and Institute.** Fall session opened September 6, 186[illegible]. [illegible] conducted by [illegible] extensive course [illegible] the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogue address R. T. TAYLOR. ly1868

**T. J. Sharpless & Sons,** DENTISTS, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. Novr 4, 1868.—1y.

**Law Partnership.**
J. M. CUNNINGHAM, H. P. KUHN.
CUNNINGHAM & KUHN,
Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr8'67:ly.

## Miscellaneous.

**Industry Salt Company**
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,
All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to.
S. B. BRIGGS, MANAGER. H. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS sep16tf.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
Reinman, Meyran & Seidle,
No. 42 5th Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.
Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Tea and Dinner Setts, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.
NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either whosale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York.
Dec56

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR. [illegible] successor to
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages.
BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

FARMERS!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.
IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.
The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

New Hardware Store.
LINDSAY, STERRITT & KUWER
Importers and dealers in
337 LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH
HARDWARE
—AND—
CUTLERY.
Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
NEAR UNION DEPOT.
No. 337 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**DR. W. H. Sutherland,**
DENTIST,
Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (OVER THE LOCAL OFFICE.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country.
All work executed in style and at prices defying competition.
sept30'68:ly

[illegible] HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints,
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,
COACH BODY VARNISH,
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND BLACK VARNISH.
Coale's Patent Japan,
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
PICTURE FRAMES, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
Looking Glass Plates,
FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &c., &c.
His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
Jan 1, 1869.

The Last Great Success.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE Dollar.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia.
GENERAL AGENTS
—FOR—
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
OF THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
of the United States of America.
The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.
B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

NOTICE.
NEW BAKERY
—IN—
J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,
Third St., Beaver, Pa.
JOS. M. REED,
Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.
FRESH BREAD,
CAKES,
CRACKERS,
NUTS.
Confectionaries of all kinds,
NO. 1 FLOUR,
made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.
☞Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one ear. J. S. GOSHORN. oct7'68:ly.

Wine For Sale.—The undersigned has a large lot of Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.
Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard. CHARLES ROEDEL.
apr15'68tf.

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE
RUBY.
No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, | 10.25 |
| " 2, " " " | 13.00 |
| " 3, " " " | 17.00 |

HEATING STOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, | 8 00 |
| " 3, " " " " | 10.00 |
| " 4, " " " " | 15.00 |

Enameled Grate Fronts,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| " 32, | Grate 15½ inch, | | $2.00 |
| " 22, | " 17 | " | 2.65 |
| " D, | " 18 | " | 2.25 |
| " 91, | " 19 | " | 2.25 |
| " 73, | " 19 | " | 2.25 |
| " C, | " 20 | " | 2.50 |
| " 127, | " 21 | " | 4.00 |
| " 128, | " 21½ | " | 4.75 |
| " 8, | " 21½ | " | 4.75 |
| " 129, | " 22½ | " | 4.00 |
| " 78, | " 22½ | " | 5.00 |

Fenders.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide, | .75 |
| " 72, " " Narrow, | 2.75 |
| " 14, Fancy " | 3.75 |
| " 14, " without Rod, | 2.75 |
| " 22, Plain Rod, | 2.00 |
| " 22, Box, without Rod, | 1.75 |
| " 21, " " " | 1.50 |

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plain Enameled, | $1.25 |
| " " with Ornamental Centre, | 1.50 |

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
[illegible] MERRICKS & CO.
oct14'68

EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
IN BEAVER.
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.
And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES,
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco & Cigars,
to be found in the place.
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us.
Jan. 6, 1869.

FALL GOODS.
DRY GOODS.
IMMENSE STOCK, AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market Street,
Pittsburg Pa.
Silks,
Linen,
Cloths,
Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,
Sheetings,
Shirtings,
Hosiery,
Satinets,
Prints,
Jeans,
And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made, to order.
French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 75 cents, formerly $1.00.
Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00.
White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $4.00,
Best Prints, at 10½
☞Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Are now opening a very large stock of
Velvets,
Brussels,
Three Ply,
Two Ply
—AND—
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MTTINGS,
WINDOW SHDES,
RUGS, &c., &c.,
And every thing belonging to the
CARPET TRADE.
M'CALLUM BROS.
Dec9 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINS.
Dec. 2, 1868.

## New Advertisements.

## REGISTERS NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of [illegible] Adm'rs, Guardians &c., have been filed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday March 17th, 1869.

[illegible] R. Bradford, Esq., Guardian of [illegible] minor child of Matilda Cun[illegible].

[illegible] Peter Crowl, Guardian of Mary Sear[illegible] of G. W. Searing, dec'd.

[illegible] of Wm. Barnes, Guardian of Stephen [illegible] of R. W. Small, dec'd.

[illegible] of Lydia M. Hall, Adm'rx of Michael [illegible].

[illegible] Charles R. Barrett, Guardian of H. [illegible] of Jas. McKee, dec'd.

[illegible] of Wm. M. Cunningham, Adm'r. of John [illegible], dec'd.

[illegible] of Philip Cooper, Guardian of W. J. [illegible] of Seth Wilson, dec'd.

Account of J. C. Wilson Adm'r, de bonis non, [illegible] will annexed, of John Rhodes, dec'd.

[illegible] of W. P. Townsend, Ex'r, of the estate [illegible] Van Buskirk, dec'd.

[illegible] of B. F. Jones and Ellen J. Frazier, [illegible] Horatio N. Frazier, dec'd.

[illegible] (real and personal) of John Reeden, [illegible] of John Reeden, Sr., dec'd.

[illegible] of Jas. Wilson Adm'r, of A. B. Ross.

[illegible] (real estate) of John McLaughlin, Adm'r [illegible] C. [illegible], dec'd.

[illegible] of Marmaduke Wilson, Adm'r. of the [illegible] of R. W. Russell, dec'd.

[illegible] of Francis Le Goullon, Ex'r, of Michael [illegible].

[illegible] (real and personal) of M. H. Darragh [illegible] Chas. B. Hurst, Adm'rs. of Ira Blanchard.

[illegible] R. Potter, Guardian of Lydia and [illegible], daughters of Susan Miller, dec'd.

Account of [illegible], Adm'r, of Socrates Small, dec'd.

Account of M. Camp, Jr., Guardian of William and Caroline Boechler, children of Peter Boechler, dec'd.

Account of James and Francis Wallace, Ex'rs. of Jas. Wallace, Sr., dec'd.

Account of J. K. Jackson and J. S. Thomas, Ex'rs. of John Thomas, dec'd., who was Guardian of Mary Ann, Daniel, Margaret, Elizabeth E. Sarah, Ethan and Wm. Daniels, children of Lyon Daniels, dec'd.

Real estate account of Matthew Laughlin, Ex'r, of Nicholas Dawson, dec'd.

Account of George M. Young, Adm'r. of John Wilson, dec'd.

Account of J. C. Wilson, Guardian of John Sutherland, son of John Sutherland, dec'd.

Account of John Slentz, Esq., Ex'r, of Daniel Derfinger, dec'd.

Account of John Sheet and John C. Dilworth. Ex'rs. of Robert Dilworth, dec'd.

Account of Samuel Allison, Guardian of Harriet P. Lyon, daughter of George W. Allison, dec'd.

Accounts of Margaret, Joseph and Sam'l Moody adm'rs of John Moody, dec'd., who was guardian of Elizabeth Allison, Jane Smith, Elmira Smith, Esther A. Nelson, Wm. Calhoon and Martha H. Calhoon, children of John and Nancy A. Calhoon, deceased.

Account of John Small and Andrew M'Gaffick, administrators of John Small, dec'd.

Account of J. S. Rutan, Esq., guardian of Mary L. and Harriet S. Johnston, children of David Johnston, deceased.

Account of John Slentz, Esq., guardian of Mahala Fisher, daughter of Henry Fisher, dec'd.

Account of Elizabeth Thomas and James Lynch, adm'rs of Albert J. Thomas, dec'd.

Account of J. C. Wilson, adm'r, cum testamento annexo, of William Moore, deceased.

D. SINGLETON, Register.
feb17 4t. Radical copy.

G. W. Martin,
(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON.)
DEALER
Boots, Shoes
&
Rubbers,
At the old stand, in the
DIAMOND,
Rochester, Pa.
WHERE HE OFFERS
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WORK
Warranted.
G. W. MARTIN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!
WM. BUECHLING,
In the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, Beaver Co. Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand, and has now, the largest assortment of Drugs, chemicals, &c. in Beaver county.
PURE DRUGS,
Patent Medicines of all kinds, Paints, Oils Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Toilet and Fancy Articles,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
by the box or in less quantities.
Physicians' Prescriptions
Compounded at all hours—day or night.
ALSO,
SOLE AGENT OF BEAVER COUNTY
Dr. Betzel's Patent
TRUSSES.
All other kinds of Trusses will be delivered in a short time, when called for.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
Next Door to James A. Fortunes,
Dry Goods Store,
On the Diamond,
Rochester Penn'a,
Formerly Buechling & Brehm.
Feb 17:3m

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS,
ARE THE
BEST IN USE
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood streets,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 103 and 104 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
jan13'ly.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his farm in Brighton township, Beaver county. The tract contains 50 acres more or less, about one-half cleared, the balance well timbered, and all tillable. The buildings are a good two-story frame house, 18 by 28 feet, a good frame barn, a frame stable with five stalls in it, a good frame smoke house and all other necessary out-buildings. On the premises is a good orchard, besides an abundance of other fruit trees scattered over the farm. The tract is well watered and a couple of good springs are near the house. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises about four miles west of Beaver, to PETER REISINGER.
feb17 4t.

## SELECT POETRY.

(For The Argus.)

### A LOST LOVE.

So fair, and yet so desolate
So wan, and yet so young;
Oh, there is grief too deep for tears,
Too seal'd for tell-tale tongue;
With a faded floweret in her hand,
Poor little hand, so white,
And dim brown eye, from her casement high,
She looks upon the night.

Only a little rose-bud,
Only a simple flower;—
But it blooms no more as it used to bloom
Through many a lone, lone hour,
As they float from her fevered touch away,
The petals withered and brown,
All the hopes she deemed too bright to be dreamed,
Sunk trembling and fluttering down.

It needs no hush of the present
To call back the sweet calm past;
The lightest summer murmuring
May be heard through the winter's blast;
And the wind is rough with sob and with songs,
To-night, [illegible]
Till the bare elms wave like spectres pale,
And pines like a phantom crew.

But she thinks of dreamy twilights
On the garden walks below,
Of the laurels whispering in their sleep,
And the white rose in its glow;
The early moon had sunk away
Like some palace queen to die,
In the costly shroud of an opal cloud,
For the pure air's tremulous sigh.

All, all too freshly real;
The soft subdued eclipse,
Hand in hand, and heart in heart,
And the thrill of the wedded lips;
Those tender memoirs, how they flush
Pale cheek and brow again:
Though heart be chilled and lip estranged,
That swore such loving then;
'Tis but an old, old story,
Sung so oft in vain;
For man all the freedom of passion,
For woman the calm and the pain.
Tell it the soul whose grief is read
In the poor pale suffering face,
It will still cling on to some what is gone,
With the warmth of its first embrace.

Oh, 'tis well for the careless spirit
To weave the web of rhyme,
And prison the idle measures
That float on the breath of time.
But better for many an aching heart,
If ever it might be so,
To forget, to forget the [illegible] that hushes,
And dreams of long ago.

MRS. N[illegible]

## SELECT MISCELLANY.

### UNFORGOTTEN WORDS.

"Have you examined that bill, James?"

"Yes, sir."

"Anything [illegible]

[illegible]

"Ah! let me see."

The lad handed his employer a long bill that had been placed upon his desk for examination.

"Here is an error in the calculation of ten dollars which they have made against themselves; and another of ten dollars in the footing."

"Also against themselves?"

"Yes sir."

The merchant smiled in a way that struck the lad as peculiar.

"Twenty dollars against themselves," he remarked in a kind of pleasant surprise. "Trusty clerks they must have."

"Shall I correct the figures?" asked the lad.

"No, let them correct their own mistakes; we don't examine bills for other people's benefit," replied the merchant. "It will be time to rectify the errors when they find them out. All so much gain as it now stands."

The boy's delicate moral sense was shocked at so unexpected a remark. He was the son of a poor widow, who had given him to understand that to be just was the duty of men.

Mr. Carman, the merchant, in whose employment he had been for only a few months, was an old friend of his father's, in whom he reposed the highest confidence. In fact James had always looked upon him as a kind of model man, and when Mr. Carman agreed to take him into his store, he felt that a good fortune was in his way.

"Let them correct their own mistakes." These words made a strong impression on the mind of James Lewis. When first spoken by Mr. Carman, and with the meaning then involved, he felt, as we have said, shocked; but as he turned them over again in his thoughts, and connected their utterance with a person who stood so high in his mother's estimation, he began to think that perhaps the thing was fair enough in business. Mr. Carman was hardly the man to do wrong. A few days after James had examined the bill, a clerk from the house by which it had been rendered called for settlement. The lad, who was present, waited with interest to see whether Mr. Carman would speak of the error. But he made no remark. A check for the amount of the bill rendered was filled up and a receipt taken.

"Is that right?"

James asked himself this question. His moral sense said no; but the fact that Mr. Carman had so acted bewildered his mind.

"It may be the way in business"—so he thought to himself—"but it don't look honest. I wouldn't have believed it of him."

Mr. Carman had a kind of way with him that won the boy's heart, and naturally tended to make him judge whatever he might do in a most favorable manner.

"I wish he had corrected that error," he said to himself a great many times when thinking in a pleased way of Mr. Carman, and his own good fortune in having been received into his employment. "It don't look right, but it may be it's the way of business."

One day he went to the bank and drew some money on a check. In counting it over he found that the teller had paid him fifty dollars too much, so he went back to the counter and told him of his mistake. The teller thanked him, and he returned to the store with the consciousness in his mind of having done right.

"The teller overpaid me fifty dollars," he said to Mr. Carman, as he handed him the money.

"Indeed!" replied the latter, a light breaking over his countenance; and he hastily counted the bank bills. The light faded as the last bill left his fingers.

"There's no mistake, James." A tone of disappointment was in his voice.

"Oh, I gave him back the fifty dollars. Wasn't that right?"

"You simpleton!" exclaimed Mr. Carman, "don't you know that bank mistakes are never corrected? If the teller had paid you fifty dollars short he would not have made it right."

The warm blood mantled the cheek of James under this reproof. It is often the case that more shame is felt for a blunder than a crime. In this instance the lad felt a sort of mortification at having done what Mr. Carman was pleased to call a silly thing, and he made up his mind that if they should ever overpay him a thousand dollars at the bank he should bring the amount to his employer, and let him do as he pleased with the money.

"Let people look after their own mistakes," said Mr. Carman.

James Lewis pondered these things in his heart. The impression they made was too strong ever to be forgotten. "It may be right," he said, but he did not feel altogether satisfied.

A month or two after the occurrence of the bank mistake, as James counted over his weekly wages, just received from Mr. Carman, he discovered that he was paid half a dollar too much.

The first impulse of his mind was to return the half dollar to his employer, and it was on his lips to say, "You have given me half a dollar too much, sir," when the unforgotten words, "Let people look after their own mistakes," flashed upon his thoughts, made him hesitate. To hold a parley with evil is to be overcome.

"I must think about this," said James, as he put the money in his pocket; "If it is true in one case it is true in another. Mr. Carman don't correct mistakes that people make in his favor, and he can't complain when the rule works against himself."

But the boy was far from being in a comfortable state. He felt that to keep the half a dollar would be a dishonest act. Still he could not make up his mind to return it, at least not then.

James did not return the half dollar, but spent it for his own gratification. After he had done this it came suddenly into his head that Mr. Carman had only been trying him, and he was filled with anxiety and alarm.

Not long after Mr. Carman repeated the same mistake. James kept the half dollar with less hesitation.

"Let him correct his own mistakes," said he resolutely; "that's the doctrine he acts on with other people, and he can't complain if he gets paid back in the same coin he puts in circulation. I just wanted a half dollar."

From this time the fine moral sense of James Lewis was blunted. He had taken an evil counsellor into his heart, stimulated a spirit of covetousness—latent in almost every mind—which caused him to desire the possession of things beyond his ability to obtain.

James had good business qualifications, and so pleased Mr. Carman by his intelligence, industry and tact with customers, that he advanced him rapidly, and gave him, before he was eighteen years old, the most reliable position in the store. But James had learned something more from his employer than how to do business well. He had learned to be dishonest. He had never forgotten the first lesson he had received in this bad science; he had acted not only in two instances, but in a hundred, and always to the injury of Mr. Carman. He had long since given up waiting for mistakes to be made in his favor, but originated them in the varied and complicated transactions of a large business in which he was trusted implicitly; for it had never occurred to Mr. Carman that his failure to be just to the letter might prove a snare to this young man.

James grew sharp, cunning and skillful; always on the alert, always bright and ready to meet any approaches towards a discovery of his wrong doing by his employer, who held him in the highest regard.

Thus it went on until James was in his twentieth year, when the merchant had his suspicions aroused by a letter which spoke of the young man as not keeping the most respectable company, and as spending money too freely for a clerk on a moderate salary.

Before this time James had removed his mother into a pleasant house, for which he paid a rent of four hundred dollars; his salary was eight hundred, but he deceived his mother by telling her it was fifteen hundred. Every comfort that she needed was fully supplied, and she was beginning to think that after a long and painful struggle with the world, her happier days had come.

James was at his desk when the letter was received by Mr. Carman. He looked at his employer and saw him change countenance suddenly. He read it over twice, and James saw that the contents produced disturbance. Mr. Carman glanced toward the desk, and their eyes met; it was only for a moment, but the look that James received made his heart stop beating.

There was something about the movements of Mr. Carman for the day that troubled the young man. It was plain to him that suspicion had been aroused by that letter. O, how bitterly did he repent, in dread of discovery and punishment, the evil of which he had been guilty! Exposure would disgrace and ruin him, and bow the head of his widowed mother even to the grave.

"You are not well this evening," said Mrs. Lewis, as she looked at her son's changed face across the table and noticed that he did not eat.

"My head aches."

"Perhaps the tea will make you feel better."

"I'll lie down on the sofa in the parlor for a short time."

Mrs. Lewis followed him into the parlor in a little while, and, sitting down on the sofa on which he was lying, placed her hand upon his head. Ah, it would take more than the loving pressure of a mother's hand to ease the pain from which he was suffering. The touch of that pure hand increased the pain to agony.

"Do you feel better?" asked Mrs. Lewis. She had remained some time with her hand on his forehead.

"Not much," he replied, and rising as he spoke, he added, "I think a walk in the open air will do me good."

"Don't go out, James," said Mrs. Lewis, a troubled feeling coming into her heart.

"I'll only walk a few squares." And James went from the parlor and passed into the street.

"There is something more than headache the matter with him," she thought.

For half an hour James walked without any purpose in his mind beyond the escape from the presence of his mother. At last his walk brought him near Mr. Carman's store, and at passing he was surprised at seeing a light within.

"What can this mean?" he asked himself, a new fear creeping with its shuddering impulse into his heart.

He listened by the door and windows, but he could hear no sound within.

"There's something wrong," he said; "what can it be? If this is discovered what will be the end of it? Ruin! ruin! My poor mother!"

The wretched young man hastened on, walked the street for two hours, when he returned home. His mother met him when he entered, and, with unconcealed anxiety asked him if he were any better. He said yes, but in a manner that only increased the trouble she felt, and passed up hastily to his own room.

In the morning the strangely altered face of James, as he met his mother at the breakfast table, struck alarm into her heart. He was silent, and evaded all her questions. While they sat at the table the door bell rung loudly. The sound startled James, and he turned his head to listen in a nervous way.

"Who is it?" asked Mrs. Lewis.

"A gentleman who wishes to see Mr. James," replied the girl.

James rose instantly, and went out into the hall, shutting the dining room door as he did so. Mrs. Lewis sat waiting her son's return. She heard him coming back in a few moments; but he did not enter the dining room. Then he returned along the hall to the street door, and she heard it shut. All was silent. Starting up she ran into the passage, but James was not there. He had gone away with the person who had called.

Ah, that was a sad going away. Mr. Carman had spent half the night in examining the accounts of James, and discovered frauds of over six thousand dollars. Blindly indignant he sent an officer to arrest him early in the morning; and it was with this officer that he went away from his mother, never to return.

"The young villain shall lie in the bed he has made for himself!" exclaimed Mr. Carman, in his bitter indignation. And he made the exposure completely. On the trial he showed an eager desire to have him convicted, and presented such an array of evidence that the jury could not give any other verdict than guilty.

The poor mother was in court, and audible in the silence that followed came her convulsed sobs upon the air. The presiding judge addressed the culprit, and asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against him. All eyes were turned upon the pale agitated young man, who rose with an effort, and leaned against the railing by which he stood, as if needing the support.

"Will it please your honors," he said, "to direct my prosecutor to sit a little nearer, so that I can look at him and your honors at the same time?"

Mr. Carman was directed to come forward to where the boy stood.—James looked at him steadily for a few moments, and then turned to the judges.

"What I have to say to your honors is this," (he spoke calmly and distinctly,) "and it may in some degree extenuate, though it cannot excuse my crime. I went into that man's store an innocent boy, and if he had been an honest man I would not have stood before you to-day as a criminal."

Mr. Carman appealed to the court for protection against an allegation of such an outrageous character; but he was peremptorily ordered to be silent. James went on in a firm voice.

"Only a few weeks after I went into his employment I examined a bill by his direction and discovered an error of twenty dollars."

The face of Mr. Carman crimsoned.

"You remember it, I see," said James, "and I shall have cause to remember while I live. The error was in favor of Mr. Carman. I asked if I should correct the figures, and he answered, "No, let them correct their own mistakes; we don't examine bills for other people's benefit." It was my first lesson in dishonesty. I saw the bill settled, and Mr. Carman take twenty dollars that was not his own. I felt shocked at first; it seemed such a wrong thing. But soon after he [illegible] for handing back a fifty dollar bill to the teller of a bank, which he had overpaid me on a check, and then—"

"May I ask the protection of the court?" said Mr. Carman.

"Is it true, what the lad says?" asked the Judge.

Mr. Carman hesitated and looked confused; all eyes were on his face; and judges and jury, lawyers and spectators felt certain that he was guilty of leading the unhappy young man estray.

"Not long afterward," resumed Lewis, "in receiving my wages I found that Mr. Carman had paid me fifty cents too much. I was about to give it back to him, when I remembered his remark about letting people correct their own mistakes, and said to myself, "let him correct his own errors," and dishonestly kept the money. Again the thing happened, and again I kept the money that did not of right belong to me. This was the beginning of evil, and here I am. If he had shown any mercy I might have kept silent and made no defence."

The young man covered his face with his hands, and sat down overpowered with his feelings. His mother, who was near him sobbed aloud, and bending over, laid her hands on his head, saying:

"My poor boy! my poor boy!"

There were few eyes in the court room undimmed. In the silence that followed, Mr. Carman spoke out:

"Is my character to be thus blasted on the words of a criminal, your honors? Is this right?"

"Your solemn oath that the charge is untrue," said the judge, "will set you in the right." It was the unhappy boy's only opportunity, and the court felt bound in humanity to hear him.

James Lewis stood up again instantly, and turned his white face and dark piercing eyes upon Mr. Carman.

"Let him take his oath if he dare!" he exclaimed.

Mr. Carman consulted with his counsel and withdrew.

After a brief conference with his associates, the presiding judge said, addressing the criminal:

"In consideration of your youth, and the temptation to which in tender years you were unhappily subject, the court gives you the slightest sentence, one year's imprisonment. But let me solemnly warn you against any further steps in the way you have taken. Crime can have no valid excuse. It is evil in the sight of God and man, and leads only to suffering. When you come forth again after you brief incarceration, may it be with the resolution to die rather than commit a crime."

And the curtain fell on the sad scene in the boy's life. When it was lifted again, and he came forth from prison a year afterward, his mother was dead. From the day her pale face faded from his vision as he passed from the court room he never looked upon her again.

Ten years afterward a man was reading a newspaper in a far western town. He had a calm, serious face, and looked like one who had known suffering and trial.

"Brought to justice at last!" he said to himself, as the blood came to his face; "convicted on the charge of open insolvency, and sent to state prison. So much for the man who gave me in tender years the first lessons in ill-doing. But, thank God, the other lessons, have been remembered. 'When you come forth again,' said the Judge, 'may it be with the resolution to die rather than commit a crime,' and I have kept this injunction in my heart when there seemed no way of escaping except through crime; and God helping me, I will keep it to the end."

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DE CHAILLU describes the costumes of the court of an African King as follows: "The King wore a dress coat—and nothing else; his first minister wore a shirt—and nothing else; his second minister wore a necktie—and nothing else; the third a hat—and nothing else; and the Queen wore a parasol—and nothing else."

### THE BRIDE'S TOMB.

**An Awful Presentiment.**

The incident which I am about to relate is one of the many evidences of the oft-repeated saying, that truth is stranger than fiction. Science, which has opened so many doors, which has solved riddles harder than the Sphynx ever propounded to the Thebans, looks with silence upon a certain kind of phenomenon which has puzzled wiser heads than mine, and which Webster classes under the nebulous word supernatural.

Quite as lucid is the definition of those who deny the agency of other than physical or natural causes in producing this class of events. Imagination, coincidence, optical illusions, are the wet blankets which these superbly practical people shower upon the heads of all who may be inclined to exclaim with the poet, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." That the writer was not extinguished years ago by one or more of these wet blankets, may be accepted as proof that they are not so potent for the purpose as many good people imagine them to be. I repeat, truth is stranger than fiction, which repetition means that I am not exercising my my imagination. I beg to state that I am too profoundly ignorant for any such mental exercise. I wrote, conscious of but one reason. 'Tis the 29th of March, the anniversary of an ever-memorable night. Like Coleridge's "Ancient Marriner," my heart is filled with a woeful agony, and I am constrained to repeat the tale.

Years ago, I was invited to spend the month of March with a family with whom I enjoyed the most intimate relations. This family consisted of three persons—Mr. and Mrs. Linden, and their daughter Marie, a lovely girl of nineteen.

Marie was to be married on the 29th of the month, and it was the desire of both mother and daughter that I should spend as much time with them as I could previous to the event. It has been so often asserted that there can be no real love between women, that the saying has come to be accepted as truth. I have no heart to-night to make any attempt at refuting this absurd error; but that it is an error my love for Marie Linden would be convincing proof in my own heart, though I had never loved another woman.

A popular writer has said that "to have a face that can look beautiful for those who love it, on whom it looks with love, is enough for ordinary women." Such a face had Marie Linden; yet, dearly as I loved her, I doubt if I can convey any clear impression of it to the reader. Hazel eyes, auburn hair, and a bright complexion, tell nothing—it was not in form or color that the beauty lay.—Perhaps it was because the face was so sweet and true, or perhaps it was in the eyes, which were serene to the very depths—an inward serenity, which made it impossible to associate anything akin to sorrow with their possessor—I know not—and must proceed with my story.

Mr. Linden's house was situated on a crest of rising ground, about a mile distant from an old sea-port town. It commanded a variety of scenery, which must have satisfied the most difficult taste. The house faced the north fronting the [illegible] Between the bay and the house a broad expanse of level ground extended for miles along the coast. On the southern side were richly-wooded slopes, with stretches of meadow between, where, in the season, the ripened grain waved like a billowy sea. The east side commanded a view of the town; here distance lent its usual enchantment to the picture.—Midway between the town and Mr. Linden's house stood the gray church, which Mr. Linden, with his wife and daughter, always attended, and where tow or three generations of Mrs. Linden's family were buried.—Two white columns, which marked the graves of Mrs. Linden's parents, and one daughter, who had died young, were, on a clear day, distinctly visible from the house.

The month passed rapidly, as the months always do when people are absorbed. Marie was to marry the man of her own choosing, and a man that her parents would have chosen for her, could their choice have comprehended the world. The love of Marie Linden and George Percival was a flat contradiction to the old saying, that "the course of true love never runs smooth." During a two-years' engagement, no shadow had ever darkened their paradise—it had been a clear sky, a bright sunshine, from first to last.

The 29th arrived, and the first part of the programme which had long been arranged, was carried out. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, only a few intimate friends being present; but there was to be a bridal party in the evening, and on the following day the bride and groom were to start on their bridal tour.

Nine o'clock soon came, when the rooms were filled with the beauty and aristocracy of both town and country. Never was there a more beautiful bride than Marie Percival. Never was there a happier groom than her husband. Never was there a gayer company than was assembled that night under Mr. Dinden's roof. Yet most of the guests have probable retained only such recollection of the evening as an unusually pleasant party might leave upon the mind.

But for me, it is branded on my memory with a strength which years have had no power to dim. The almost summer warmth of the night, the blue sky without a cloud, the stars, the full moon, which lit up the old gray church, and the two white columns. Within there was the bewildering light, the perfume of the flowers, the music of the waltz, and the rapid whirl of the waltzers, as they floated past the open window, where I stood gazing attentively upon the two pictures—one without and one within. It was there that Marie joined me, chiding me, in her pretty girlish way, for not joining in the waltz. I told her that I had been better entertained; then, putting the lace curtains further back, I drew her close to the window, and we stood there, hand clasped in hand, for at least five minutes; she gazing out upon the beautiful night, talking of George, and of her expected trip, with sometimes a loving word for myself; I, gazing upon her, thinking how well her bridal robe became her, when I saw the color slowly fading out from her sweet face. I thought it was the moonlight, and was going to draw the curtains, when she stopped me. Pointing to the monuments in the churchyard, which were as visible as at mid-day, "How many are there?" she said.

"Two, dear," I answered, "You know there never were more."

"I count three," she said.

I turned my eyes upon the monuments, almost expecting to see a third; but to me there were only two. Yet I felt the hand which was clasped in mine grow cold and rigid, while her face had become like the marble upon which her eyes were so intently fixed. I strove to draw her from the window—it was impossible. I entreated her to speak to me—it was of no avail. Thoroughly alarmed, I said I would call Mr. Percival.

"No, no, not him," she answered, while a perceptible shudder ran thro' her frame.

But his name had roused her from her strange lethargy, or trance, or whatever it might have been.

"I was reading the words," she said.

"What word, Marie?" I answered. "You know the words on the monuments; and if you did not, you could not read them at such a distance."

She replied, "I am speaking of the third one; It is taller than the other two, and the words are so distinct: 'Sacred to the Memory of Marie Percival, who died February 5, 18—, aged nineteen years and eleven months.'"

"Hush, Marie!" I said. "I cannot hear you talk so;" and, happily for me, Mr. Percival, who was looking for his bride, discovered her at this moment. A few rapid steps brought him to her side.

"Why, Marie," he said, "you are as pale as one of Horace Walpole's ghosts—bah! it is this ghastly moonlight!"

He drew the curtains together, and I saw the color come back to her face as he bore her away. But I knew it had gone from mine. I knew there was an unearthly pallor on my own face, as I sat there with my back to the moonlight; and still the musicians played on—it was Weber's waltz, and it seemed as if the waltzers would never tire; my brain reeled, and circled, and quivered, and still they played on, and still the waltzers waltzed—then Marie and her husband floated by, the merriest among them all.

Am I the victim of a dream? I said. Did Marie Percival stand by my side a moment past, reading the inscription upon her own tomb? Was that later? or is this false? for at that moment it did not seem to me that both could be true. Just as I was losing the power to solve this or any other question, the waltz ended and supper followed. Shortly after the party broke up, and Marie kissed me good night, without making any allusion to the singular episode which had made such an impression on my mind.

Marie kissed me "good night," I said, but it was in reality good-bye, for as they were to leave by five o'clock the next morning, I did not expect to see her again until her return. This would be in about four weeks, and I had promised to remain with her parents until that time.—But fate decided otherwise. A few lines from an only brother informed me that he had just decided to carry out a long-cherished wish, which was to go with his wife to Europe. It was their desire that I should accompany them. As we were to start in less than a week, I was obliged to hurry home.

I left a few lines for Marie, stating that I would write to her as soon as possible, and let her know where to address a letter to me.

It is not my purpose to speak of my life in Europe—where we went or what we saw—only this: My brother could never understand my dislike to visiting the tombs of the dead.

"I do not like rummaging in graveyards," I would say to him. So, too, with all moonlight nights; so beautiful to him, but which were, and always will be, a ghastly horror to me.

I wrote frequently to Marie and her mother, but my brother had no fixed plan, and as we were constantly on the move, it was impossible for me to receive any replies.

We remained abroad until the following April, a little more than a year. [illegible] our arrival home, I started for Mr. Linden's. I cannot exactly tell what my feelings were as the cars neared the old town. Certainly I not as calm as I would have been without that disturbing vision. But if any one had asked me if I believed in the possibility of its truth, I should have answered, "No."

It was four o'clock when I arrived at the end of my journey. A few minutes' walk brought me to the house. I rang the bell, which was answered by an old woman whom I had frequently seen during my previous visits.

"Come in," she said. "Mr. and Mrs. Linden are in Europe; you did not know it, perhaps."

"I know nothing," I replied quickly; "I have just returned from Europe myself."

I could not ask about Marie; but I arose and went to the window, the one that looked out upon the churchyard, and I saw—yes, reader, I saw the third monument; in ten minutes I stood before it. With a brain too much paralyzed to admit of surprise, or any other feeling, I read: "Sacred to the Memory of Marie Percival, who died February 5th, 18—, aged nineteen years and eleven months."

I don't know how long it was before I was aroused by the old woman from the stuper into which I had fallen. Becoming alarmed at my long stay, she had come out to find me.—From her I learned all that I shall ever know. I will tell it in as few words as possible.

On that day Marie, with her husband, and two or three other young friends, had gone out on the bay, as was their frequent custom when the weather was fine. I gathered from what the woman said, that the day had been unusually calm, but that a sudden squall had thrown the boat against a low reef of slimy, weed-covered rocks, which ran out into the water. It did not upset the boat, but Mrs. Percival was thrown out. The accident happened on the seaward side of the rocks, and though Mr. Percival was a good swimmer, and remained in the water until he was dragged out by one of the party, yet Mrs. Percival was not found until some hours afterward.

I have only to add, that Mr. Linden, who was an Englishman, took his wife to Europe, hoping that in change of scene she might recover from the shock. But she died shortly afterward, and was buried there. Mr. Linden has never returned to this country.

### Georgia in Congress.

The mischievous results, of that series of blunders by which Congress has involved the Georgian question in a threadless maze of difficulties, are attracting the attention of thoughtful men everywhere. For example, the Utica *Herald* says:

"In seeking to dodge the unpleasant duty of a positive decision upon the status of Georgia, it has simply made itself ridiculous, while accomplishing by indirection what it sought to avoid. It did not wish to acknowledge Georgia in the Union, and lacked the moral courage to decide her out of it. In trying to dodge the horns of this dilemma, it has impaled itself on the first, and in effect decided that Georgia is re-admitted, because it declares her entitled to vote for Chief Magistrate—and, of course, to her full representation in both Houses.

Congress will find it very difficult to get rid of this conclusion, though there is not the least doubt in the fact that the State of Georgia has not complied with the reconstruction laws, and is therefore not legally a member of the Union. such a cowardly blunder on the part of Congress is worse than a crime.

The Albany Evening *Journal* says:

The real mischief is the precedent recognizing Georgia—for such is the practical effect of the course taken.—If Georgia was not entitled to vote, her vote had no place in Congress.—And the petty quibble of counting it both ways does not change the admission that there was a legal election. For this, the Senate—which has refused seats to Messrs. Hill and Miller—is responsible.

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The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., February 24, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869:

## JOHN W. GEARY.

ON the 19th inst. a resolution was introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, that "the Alabama treaty should be spurned with contempt, as its ratification would be dishonorable to the nation and unjust to its citizens."

ON Tuesday of last week, the Senate of Kansas defeated a proposition to amend their State Constitution by striking out the word "white," by a vote of 14 to 17. Three Senators voted "No," because they wanted the word "male" stricken out before the word "white."

IT is reported that an armed party, in Harlem Co., Kentucky, have been committing depradations, driving peaceable citizens from their homes. A few days since they met David Middleton on the road and deliberately shot him.

THE Legislature of Nevada has passed a Constitutional amendment providing for biennial Sessions, limited to 90 days; and also a resolution asking Congress to annex to Nevada the Territory south of Snake River. The work on Virginia and Truckee railroad has been commenced.

THE "well disposed" citizens of New York city have serious thoughts of organizing a vigilance committee in that place for the purpose of executing summary vengence upon the murderers and robbers that seem to have control there this winter. No man's life or property appears to be safe for one moment. And the influence these cut-throats exert in the politics of the city render their arrest a mere farce, for neither conviction or punishment follows. Judges, juries and witnesses are afraid to do their duty. Under these circumstances a great number of citizens purpose to take the law into their own hands and treat the New York villains as San Francisco treated her's some years ago.

IN the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Post*, we find the following in relation to the inauguration ceremonies:

Custom requires that the committee in charge of the ceremonies should provide for the incoming and outgoing Presidents to ride together to the Capitol on the 4th of March. But Gen. Grant has plainly indicated that he will not ride to the Capitol in company with Mr. Johnson. The latter has not been consulted on the subject by the committee, nor has he said anything to any one authorized to speak for him about the mattter so far as is known. In view of Gen. Grant's refusal to come in contact with President Johnson, the committee may not communicate with the latter relative to the ceremonies. But, however this may be, President Johnson will probably relieve all parties from embarrassment by quietly repairing at 1 o'clock, March 4th, to the President's room adjoining the Senate, according to custom on the last day of the session, and there remain with his Cabinet till noon, the hour when his official term expires, to consider bills that may be presented for his signature. If this course be pursued he will not, therefore, be a party in the procession and other ceremonies which will be in progress at the same time in the streets of the city, and the Committee and all other parties will thus be relieved of the dreaded embarrassment.

The President of the Senate has appointed as a committee to make the arrangements for the inauguration of Gen. Grant as President, Senators Yates of Illinois, Cragin of New Hampshire, and McCreary of Kentucky.

GENERAL GRANT'S speech to the Committee, informing him of his election to the Presidency from and after the 4th of March next, is characteristic of the man—short, pungent, honest, significant. He will call around him such persons as will carry out the principles the country desires to be successful, "Economy, retrenchment, faithful collections of the public revenue and payment of the public debt." If his first selections of Cabinet officers do not suit him, he will not hesitate to make a second and a third trial; but he will not intimate who he will call to his Cabinet until he sends in their names to the Senate for confirmation. Herein he proves unmistakably that military characteristic for which he was notorious. No one knew his intended movements until orders were issued. By this means he kept the enemy in the dark until too late to counteract his tactics. "I would as soon remove one of my own appointees as one of those of my predecessor" if he should prove incompetent, dishonest, or unfaithful. Here his sterling honesty and fidelity to the public interest is manifest. His line of policy, thus indicated, is fully indorsed by the public of the whole Union, and that it will be fully adhered to, those who know him will not hesitate to say he "will fight it out on that line;" and he has not often been subject to defeat.

But this little speech to Morton, published in our last issue, is a complete checkmate on the political chess-board. It nonplusses the hosts of cabinet makers who are filling Grant's Cabinet with their particular friends every other day in the week; and boring him with their unwelcome and irksome reasonings. They do not know, nor are they to be informed, who he thinks of appointing; so they cannot tell who to oppose or who to favor. They are completely out-generalled, and some of them, it is suspected, are a little sore over this decision of Grant's; but it is only that class who are never satisfied unless they have the privilege of putting in their say so, to every political move which is of importance to the Government, and who are generally known as medlers, and well nigh played out politicians.

MR. MCMULLEN is a representative in the House at Harrisburg. He is a Democrat and hails from Montgomery county. Montgomery county believes in Democracy, and generally rolls up a Democratic majority of one or two thousand. Mr. McMullen therefore feels comfortable, and is not troubled with fears of being whipped at the next general election. In fact he believes himself to be beyond the reach of political misfortunes, and taking that view of the situation, he comes out squarely and for just what he wants. On last Thursday he made a motion in the House to increase his own pay five hundred dollars, making his salary fifteen hundred dollars for the session. To his credit be it said he was willing that his fellow legislators might have their salaries raised too. But McMullen's influence proved unequal to the occasion. His colleagues, or a majority of them at least, did not feel in the mood to take the additional five hundred, and hence voted the McMullen motion down. The vote was twenty-eight for and sixty against the resolution. *Of the twenty-eight sixteen were Democrats.* This fact proves how hollow are the professions of the Democratic party in favor of retrenchment and reform. Only twelve of the sixty-one Republicans voted for the proposition.

### SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

We have received the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Penn'a. Soldiers' Orphans Schools, recently published. Col. George F. McFarland tells us, among other things, that "it is to be regretted that for want of adequate appropriations, over five hundred applications to be received under the State funds, have been necessarily held in *abeyance*"—that is in waiting; without any benefit of the schools until after a sufficient appropriation shall have been made. It should be sufficient simply to signify this fact to our Legislators in order to secure the speedy passage of a bill appropriating ample funds for the purpose indicated. The children of those who lost their lives on the field of battle in defence of their country, and for its perpetuity, have a just claim to support and education from the Government or State, for the safety of which their parents died.

It appears there are forty-two schools of the class indicated above, located in various sections of the State, east and west, and at the close of the year there were 3,431 children of Pennsylvania soldiers fed, clothed and educated in them. This is well; but it is not all that was contemplated should be accomplished when the original appropriations were made for the purpose of having our Commonwealth become the parent of soldiers' orphans. It was not the intention that a portion should be thus provided for, and an equally meritorious remainder held in *abeyance*; but that *all* should be taken and provided for, relying upon the faith and patriotism of future legislatures for any deficit in the appropriations. But we are not disposed to be captious about what has been done somewhat individiously—though we are free to admit not intentionally so—in ruling some to *abeyance* whose claims equally entitled them to *eleemosynary* benefits with those more fortunately considered; we only say let the Legislature wipe out the blot, or mistake, by an ample and speedy appropriation.

Col. McFarland—an old soldier—as Superintendent, has prosecuted his labors with unexampled zeal and fidelity; his heart and soul is in the work, and he has done all that he could to secure the comfort and education of the tender charge committed to him. He has overcome seemingly unsurmountable difficulties in the furtherance of his almost gigantic task, and is deserving the thanks and commendation of an appreciative public. The cost of the system during the present year is estimated at a little over $500,000, even with the exercise of the most rigid economy.

Appended to the report of the Superintendent is one from Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hutter, of Philadelphia, the lady Inspector and Examiner, which is also very interesting to the benevolent and charitable reader, and bears testimony to the indefatigable exertions of that large-hearted lady in behalf of soldiers' orphans. She visited all of the schools during the past year twice, and some of them thrice and often. She reports the condition of them as eminently gratifying. She says: "Their physical developments are all healthful, their habits unexceptionable, their manners affable and modest, their conversation intelligent and winning, and their entire deportment quiet and lady like. And they exhibit also the most gratifying progress in the various branches of housekeeping. They know how to cook, bake, wash and iron, and are proficient in plain and ornamental needlework. At some of the schools the girls make all the clothing needed—both their own and the boys. Church and Sunday school facilities are enjoyed at all the schools, and proper care is bestowed alike on the development of the mind and the body—the one not being sacrificed to the undue exercise of the other. These girls are an honor to the State, a comfort to their mothers, and a blessing and an ornament to society."

Our good old Commonwealth has no reason to blush at a comparison of her munificence to her soldiers' orphans with that of her sister States. She stands the keystone of the arch in that respect. Let the appropriation be made sufficient.

### What Does It Mean?

On the 14th of April, 1865, says the *Bulletin*, J. Wilkes Booth called on Andrew Johnson, then staying at the Kirkwood House, Washington, and left his card for him. There is no evidence that the visit was ever returned, but there are not wanting many thoughtful people who have believed that Booth's visit to Johnson on the morning of that fatal day had anything hostile in it.

Now, as Johnson's term of office, won for him by Booth's pistol shot, draws to a close, the country sees a demonstration of remarkable favor and consideration, not only toward the surviving conspirators, but even toward the remains of those who paid the poor penalty of their awful crime with their worthless lives. The living are pardoned and the dead are carefully delivered over to those who look upon them as martyrs, and who strew flowers over the new graves of the great criminals of the century, while public journalists, who sympathize with the deed of blood and its doers, pronounce new eulogies upon these canonized murderers.

What does it all mean? Is Andrew Johnson a man, in whose breast the milk of human kindness so overflows, that it must need gush forth in pity over all forms of human crime? Has he displayed such generous impulses, such a regard for genuine mercy, such a readiness to forgive personal enemies, as will naturally explain all this tenderness toward the assassins of Abraham Lincoln? History will search in vain for these gentle traits in the character of Andrew Johnson. And history will also probably ask in vain for any clear solution of this mysterious sympathy which is manifesting itself, in these latter days of his power, between the man who stepped into the high seat of the Presidency, made vacant by the death of Abraham Lincoln, and the band of assassins to whom, in one sense or another, he owed his elevation. The secret, if there is one, is locked securely in a single bosom. The witnesses, if there were any, are dead and gone; and the people are left to look on at these tokens of deference to the dead and living conspirators, asking the question: what does it all mean? and getting no answer.

### BAD POLICY.

It is a noticable and discreditable fact that many Republican papers are catching up and publishing paragraphs from different newspaper correspondents at Washington City, purporting to give the views of Gen. Grant, as expressed by him in conversations with Congressmen, or other prominent members of the great Republican party, relative to the political soundess or status of those he shall nominate for civil offices in the Cabinet and otherwise. Such publications imply a distrust of the political course which the President elect may see proper to pursue, and reflect no credit upon the judgment of the party who nominated and elected him to the high office which he is to administer for four years after the 4th of March next.

General Grant has seen proper to depart, in one instance, from the general rule—adopted long before he became a candidate for the Presidency—of passing by in silence all newspaper comments and reports in relation to his acts or conversations; and denounced the report of his sayings, as given by the correspondent of the New York *World*, as a tissue of falsehoods from the inception to the close. We hope it will not become requisite for him to repeat the same thing in reference to Republican correspondents.

The history and character of Gen. Grant are sufficient warrant for the belief that he would consider it an insult to the party which had elected him to think of placing any man in his Cabinet who was not with the party during the war, or who had not acted with it since that time.—He understands party claims, and will respect them.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the President's message communicating his Amnesty Proclamation was referred, reported yesterday. They concede the right of the President to grant a reprieve or a pardon, but deny that he is invested with any constitutional authority to proclaim a general amnesty. The report, which concludes with the following resolution, was ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Senate the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant general pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with restoration of rights, &c., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

### Our next candidate for Governor.

A number of Republican politicians in this State are laboring to organize a formidable opposition to the nomination of Gen. John W. Geary for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth by the Republican State Convention which assembles in Philadelphia on the 23d of June. Why? The Beaver *Radical*, which is at present the mouth-piece of the elements that are laboring to secure this end, indirectly gives the reason in its editorial columns of the 12th inst., as also in communications from Harrisburg and Washington of previous dates. "Gov. Geary has not been "the pliant tool of a few politicians "who aspire to the leadership of the "Republican party in the State, and "unless he "breaks" with his friends "he must be defeated for a re-nomi-"nation, or if nominated it may be "held by some that a nomination by "a State Convention is not binding." We do not quote the exact language of the article, but the correct interpretation.

It is but a few weeks since, this same journal published a communication stating the fact that a number of gentlemen (the same who are at the head of this anti-Geary movement) called upon Gen. Grant, and failing to get his promise to appoint the men of their selection to positions of honor and profit, informed the President elect that unless they were consulted and their particular friends taken care of, Pennsylvania would go Democratic next year.

We protest against this "Rule or Ruin" policy. These self-constituted leaders of the Republican party of Pennsylvania should know (as doubtless they do,) that they do not own the Republican party of this State. We can assure them that their dictum would not influence two Republican votes in Mercer County.

—*Mercer Dispatch.*

### J. Wilkes Booth.—The arrival of his remains in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—The remains of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which were removed from Washington on Monday afternoon, arrived here last evening. They were contained in a plain pine box, two Government blankets being wrapped about the person. The original box, which was much decayed, having been rotted by dampness, was exchanged for a plain coffin.

The remains were brought as secretly as possible, and deposited at the wareroom of Mr. Weaver. It became noised about that his body was here, and at an early hour this morning crowds of people began to assemble, all anxious to get a glimpse of the last mortal remains of the assassin. All were denied admission, however, until about 3 p. m., when the box was again opened and the body, or rather skeleton, was transferred to a splendid metallic coffin.

There was but little of the remains left, the flesh having all disappeared, leaving nought but a mass of blackened bones. Upon one foot was an old army shoe, and upon the other a boot cut open at the top. This covered the left foot, the leg having been broken in his leap from the stage-box of the theatre after he had assassinated President Lincoln. The remainder of his dress consisted of a rough brown coat, black pants and vest, all of which were rotten and decayed. The hair all remained. During the afternoon hundreds of people visited the place, and some were allowed to view the remains. After a short time it was found that the curious crowds had cut the blankets almost to pieces to get souvenirs. Many persons also visited Baltimore Cemetery during the day, believing the interment would be made there, but came away disappointed.

Mrs. Booth and her sons Edwin Booth and Junius Brutus Booth will arrive here to-morrow, when the body will be deposited in a vault at the Government Cemetery, and in a few days will be secretly interred, in the presence of the family, at Baltimore Cemetery, beside the remains of Junius Brutus Booth, senior.

## The Fortieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. Stewart, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, submitted a minority report, in opposition to the views of the minority, on the Omnibus Railroad Bill.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to repeal the act fixing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, requiring all orders of the President and Secretary of War to be issued by him, and, in case of his inability, by the next in rank, and providing that he shall not be released from command or assigned to duty elsewhere, except at his own request, without the approval of the Senate, and that all contrary orders shall be null and void.

Mr. Pomeroy, from Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, the bill amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, relating to the location of Agricultural College Scrip. As amended the bill provides simply that all such scrip shall be received from actual setlers in payment of pre-emption claims, in the same manner as is now authorized by law in the case of military bounty land warrants.

Also, adversely the House bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted in aid of the construction of railroads in Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely the bill to repeal the sixteenth section of the act of March 2d, 1861, relating to patents for inventions and discoveries patented abroad.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, made a report on the subject of reporting and printing debates, and said he would ask the Senate to consider it to-morrow.

He also made a report, from the same Committee, on the policy of continuing the publication by Congress of other public documents than those connected directly with or forming a part of the Congressional proceedings.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to abolish and forever prohibit peonage in New Mexico.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas.

Mr. Grimes called up the bill in relation to captures made by Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi in 1862. In reply to a question by Mr. Trumbull, he said the bill did not give the officers or men anything more than they were entitled to under existing laws, but would have merely a technical effect.

The bill passed.

Mr. Grimes called up the bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama. It gives to Commander Winslow and his crew $190,000.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to re-organize the judicial system of the United States. It fixes the number of Judges of the United States Supreme Court at nine, and provides for the appointment of Circuit Judges to perform circuit duties now performed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, but requires that each of the latter shall do circuit duty for at least one term every two years.

Mr. Edmunds began a speech in opposition to the provision of the bill for circuits, but was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, which bro't up the unfinished business, the Indian Appropriation bill. Several additional amendments, reported by the Indian Committee, were adopted.

Mr. Stewart offered as an additional section the bill which lately passed the House transferring the control of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

After discussion, in which Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Pomeroy, Morton, Hendricks and Sprague opposed, and Messrs. Stewart, Edmunds and Conkling favored the amendment, it was rejected—yeas 8, nays 26, the yeas being Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Edmunds, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Morgan and Stewart.

The appropriation was then passed.

On motion, Mr. Edmunds' bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was again taken up, whereupon, at 4:45 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several petitions praying that the Almighty be recognized by the Constitution were received.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. All the amendments reducing ordinary appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. Kelley made a speech expressing his faith in Gen Grant.

Mr. Blaine appealed to the House not to agree to the amendment striking out the $200,000 for military surveys, reducing the appropriation for the Rock Island Armory and Arsenal from one million dollars to five hundred thousand, or to the amendment offered by Mr. Butler for the reduction of the army.

The Rock Island item provoked a rapid and heated discussion, such as it usually does provoke whenever the subject comes up. It was participated in by Messrs. Blaine, Price, Scofield, Phelps, Benton, Farnsworth and others.

In the midst of the discussion Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor and made a final appeal to the House in favor of his amendment for the reduction of the army.

He characterized the amendment offered by Mr. Blane, as a delusion. It only provided for consolidation as the officers were reduced by death or court-marshal. There would not be a single dollar saved by it, a single servant cut off. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelly) a new recruit, came here this morning and told the House it must trust General Grant. Under it he could not muster out a single officer. The only trust they would have to get rid of an officer would be in Almighty God to bring him to an end, for he would not resign. [Laughter]. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelly,) said a large army was necessary in order to keep the peace. But if they name the policy, the moral power of the election of General Grant, would not keep the peace in Texas. An army scattered over that territory would be of no avail. There was not going to be any organized opposition to an army; it was going to be stealthy murder, not in the presence of soldiers, but behind their backs. Another fact was, that one-fourth of all the United States soldiers in Texas, were ex-confederate men, recruited from the confederate army, and they were not to be relied upon in any question between their old brethren in arms and citizens of the United States. As to the argument that the army would decrease by natural depletion, he reminded the House that there was a School at West Point which turned out officers for the army as fast as officers died.

The argument had also been made that members did not know anything of the subject, and that therefore they must turn the matter over to General Grant. In reply to that he would say that the Constitution puts it on the representatives of the people.—Any gentleman who says he does not understand it, had better learn, or go home. He has no business here. It is his duty to understand it. We have no business to come here if we do not know how to perform the duties which the constitution devolves upon us. The Constitution sends us here to legislate, not to take the *ipse dixit* of any man. Here is a case of economy. Here is a saving of thirty millions of taxes. Let us see whether this talk of economy, this kicking of some poor claimants, this overthrowing of a small appropriation for some public work is to occupy our time, while this great question is to have the go by.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, made an earnest appeal to the House against the adoption of Mr. Butler's amendment. He hoped the House would not vote to deprive Gen. Sherman of the opportunity to attain the rank of General of the army; and that it would not deprive Gen. Sheridan or General Thomas of the chance to obtain the grade of Lieutenant General; and would not render necessary the mustering out of Generals Meade or Hancock as Major Generals. That would be the effect of the adoption of the amendment. He admitted there was much in the amendment that was meritorious, but there were provisions in it which he thought the House would not approve. The amendment which he [Mr. Blaine] had moved just tied up the army so that there should be no appointments until Congress could take hold of the whole question, and by this means, under the administration of Gen. Grant, the army could be very rapidly reduced. In conclusion, he asked leave to modify his amendment.

Mr. Butler objected.

Mr. Blaine.—I only want to perfect my amendment.

Mr. Butler.—You cannot perfect anything that is bad all over.

Mr. Blaine went on to say that under his plan the process of reduction would begin the moment after the bill was approved. It was safe, prudent and wise to take this step, but it was difficult to go beyond.

Mr. Boyer asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment directing the Secretary of War to consolidate the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department and the Pay Departm't into one Department, to be called the Department of Supply.

Mr. Hooper objected.

The Rock Island appropriation was still further debated by Messrs. Logan and Pruyn in favor, and Maynard against it.

Finally the debate ended, and the House proceeded to vote on the various amendments.

The amendment striking out the sum for military surveys was agreed to.

The amendment reducing the Rock Island appropriation from $1,000,000 to $500,000 was disagreed to, and the appropriation stands at a million.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered last night, by Mr. Blaine, for the conjoined amendments of Messrs. Dodge and Butler. The substitute was agreed to—111 to 64.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill then passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendment, the House bill to repeal the act approved March 2d, 1867, regulating the disposition of fines and penalties and forfeitures received under the laws relating to customs, and to amend certain acts for the prevention and punishment of frauds on the revenue, and the prevention of smuggling. The amendment restricts the repeal to the 2d, 3d and 4th sections of said act.

Mr. Corbett called up the bill to issue an American register to the ship Agra, of Boston, put under the protection of the British flag during the rebellion.

Mr. Nye said he was strongly opposed to allowing American ship owners who, from selfish motives had put their vessels under foreign flags, to bring them again under the protection of our flag.

Mr. Cameron was in favor of a general bill applying to all vessels entitled to be given again the protection of the American flag, and until such a bill could be passed he would have the interested parties wait.

Mr. Nye moved an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to all vessels similarly situated.

The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

The motion was lost and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. Conkling said the Tenure-of-Office act had been enacted to meet an attempt made in the interest of slavery and treason, to make merchandize of offices, of the integrity of its citizens, and to employ the purse of the nation to enrich and aggrandize the nation's foes. Now, however the exigency had passed away, and the executive office was about to be entrusted to one who never set himself above law, who everywhere had evinced such a sense of moderation, capacity and integrity as entitled him to the confidence of the people. The question was how to dispense with so much of the Tenure-of-office act as was now needless and inconvenient, and dispense with no more. Looking merely at the requirements of the next four years, he would have no objection to the absolute repeal of it, or its complete suspension; but neither was necessary, and for other reasons he preferred to retain the law in the modified form in which it will stand if the report of the Judiciary Committee be adopted.

Mr. Morton said inasmuch as the law advocated by the Senator from New York would require the Senate to pass upon the propriety or impropriety of the President's action in removing officers during a recess of the Senate, it would be a mere matter of phraseology, as the Senator from New York had said it would be.

Mr. Conkling replied the constitution provided that the Senate should revise the appointments of the President made, during a recess.

Mr. Morton said that under the law before the passage of the Tenure-of-office law, when the President removed A. B. in the recess and appointed C. D. to fill the vacancy, even if the Senate refused to confirm the appointment, that did not put A. B. back; but under the law, as the Senator from New York would have it, the refusal of the Senate to confirm a suspension from office by the President would put into office again the officer removed, so that it would not be without practical effect.

Mr. Conkling replied that at the same moment, with or without the law, the President would become clothed with the powers of filling an office, because, under the law, an office must remain vacant till the Senate confirms the appointment of some one to fill it and, without the law the President could dismiss the incumbent of an office and appoint a substitute to hold the place during the whole vacation.

Mr. Doolittle said the question whether under the constitution of the United States the President had the power of removing from office, was by no means a new one. It had arisen in the beginning of the Government and had been decided in the affirmative, and in the latter days of the giants Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Benton and Wright, it had again arisen and had been debated and decided in the same way; but the Tenure of office act had introduced a new element by requiring that removals should be for cause, thus putting every officer whom the President desires to remove upon trial before the Senate and subjecting his character to public scrutiny, and if in any case the Senate should decide that the cause assigned was good, the decision would have the effect of a public judgment that the officer in question was unfit, because of his character to hold office. Under the old system, a removal from office did not involve the character of the person removed, but simply indicated that the President preferred the new appointee.

If, however, an attempt should be made to carry out practically the theory that every removal must be for cause, it would fail for want of time on the part of the Senate to investigate cases that would arise, so as to be able to determine the sufficiency or insufficiency of causes assigned. The Tenure-of-Office Act was wrong in theory and incapable of execution, and therefore he would vote for its repeal.

Mr. Dixon said he voted against the Tenure-of-Office bill when it was on its passage, and should vote for its repeal. He agreed with the Democracy of Connecticut in the idea expressed in the resolutions of their recent Convention, that they would not wage indiscriminate war against the administration of Gen. Grant. So far as he supported and upheld the Constitution, they would support him, or any other President. They were in favor of giving him a fair chance to so administer the government as to deserve support. They had great hopes that he would do so, and perhaps, if he were a prophet, he might predict with safety that the time was not far distant when a majority in the Senate would be quarreling over him.

Mr. Robertson was in favor of the repeal. The Tenure-of-Office act had been necessary at the time of its enactment, but it was no longer necessary, and to refuse to repeal it would be to manifest a want of confidence in Gen. Grant.

Mr. Howe opposed the repeal. The argument that the act should be repealed because Gen. Grant could be trusted, had no effect upon him, because he had advocated its passage originally, not upon the ground that Mr. Johnson could not be trusted, but because he regarded that as an opportune time to remedy a great mistake of the first Congress that ever assembled under the Constitution.

Mr. Sawyer said he had not the slightest want of confidence in the President elect, but on the contrary he deserved the general confidence of the people, because in every position in which he (Gen. Grant) had been placed he had justified the confidence placed in him. But he thought there was some danger of manifesting confidence in an unwise way by repealing the Tenure-of-Office act. He believed if that act had been passed twenty years ago it would have been better for the country, and was in favor of continuing it in force, at least for the present, and probably always, and even if he were disposed to repeal it, he would not do it on the eve of an administration, because it would look like falling before the rising sun.

Mr. Morton rose to address the Senate, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty of last night's absentees were brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, when it was resolved that further proceedings under the call of the House be suspended.

The New Mexican contested election case was debated and decided by giving the seat to Mr. Chaves, the contestant.

Mr. Schenck, by unanimous consent, reported a joint resolution postponing the time for the first meeting of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress from noon of the 4th of March next to three o'clock in the afternoon. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell, and under a suspension of the rules, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution was taken from the Speaker's table and read, as follows:

"ARTICLE 15. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Mr. Woodward asked Mr. Boutwell to allow him to offer an amendment, providing that the said amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to legislatures to be elected hereafter.

Mr. Boutwell declined to let the amendment be offered, remarking Congress had no right to select the legislatures to which an amendment should be submitted.

Mr. Bingham desired to offer as an amendment the amendment heretofore agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 40 to 16, as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote or hold office shall not be denied or be abridged by any State on account of race or color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. Boutwell at first refused to allow any amendments to be offered, but subsequently consented to the offering of the above amendment by Mr. Bingham and other amendments by Messrs. Shellabarger and Logan, not admitting, however, the amendment proposed by Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Shellabarger's amendment is as follows:

"Neither the United States, nor any State, shall abridge or deny to any male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years or over, and who is of sound mind, an equal vote at all elections in the State in which he shall have such actual residence as shall be prescribed by law, except such as have engaged or may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or other infamous crime; but such right to vote shall be subject to such regulations and form of their application to all elections as may be provided by law for preserving the purity of the elections, and prescribing the times, places and manner of holding the same."

The amendment offered by Mr. Logan was to strike out the words in the Senate amendment "and to hold office." He contended they were unnecessary; that there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States restraining the right to hold office, except as to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that the embodiment of those words in the Constitutional amendment would endanger its chances of adoption.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., expressed similar views, but still announced his intention to vote for the amendment in order to save this great measure of justice.

Mr. Bingham spoke ten minutes in advocacy of his proposed amendment.

Mr. Woodward spoke fifteen minutes in advocacy of the amendment which he had desired to submit.—He declared that it was a historical and traditionary principle in Pennsylvania politics that the African was an alien and barbarian race, which should have no act or part in the work of the Government.

Mr. Boutwell offered a resolution that the rules be suspended and the recess and evening session of to-day be dispensed with, and that the House proceed immediately to vote on the pending amendments and the Senate joint resolution without dilatory motions.

Mr. Knott moved, at four o'clock, that the House adjourn, the only dilatory motion permissable before putting the question on the suspension of the rules.

The House refused to adjourn.

The rules were suspended, yeas 161, nays 37, and the resolution adopted.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Pruyn's amendment, which was rejected—yeas, 71; nays, 97.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was then agreed to—yeas, 92; nays, 70.

Mr. Shellabarger withdrew his amendment.

The Senate resolution as amended was passed—yeas 140; nays 33.

Adjourned.

ON last Wednesday the House at Harrisburg debated a resolution offered by Mr. Vankirk, of Washington county, to discharge and *pay* the twenty-seven supernumerary officers. We are glad to find that Mr. Nicholson, our own member, took the correct view of getting rid of them. In the debate he said:

"Contrary to his judgment he had acquiesced in the resolution of his party friends for the creation of additional officers. These officers took the risk of obtaining their pay. The Senate had some power in the premises, and he believed there was a third power somewhere about the hill (the Governor). All this these men knew before they were appointed. Let the House pass this resolution for their dismissal. *Then* let it pass a joint resolution for their pay."

The House, however, has thus far refused to dismiss them.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 17, 1869.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Graham—Providing for the registration of [illegible] in Allegheny City; authorizing Allegheny City to issue Water Bonds; relative to plank sidewalks in Allegheny City.

By Mr. Fisher—Supplement to old Soldiers' pension act.

By Mr. Errett—Supplement for Pittsburgh Fruit House Association; supplement to Monongahela Water Company; relative to public roads in Scott township, providing for the election of three License Commissioners in each of the townships of Scott and Robinson, to whom all applications for liquor License shall be made.

By Mr. Connell—Providing for old and faithful teachers discharged for [illegible] delinquency, giving them half pay.

By Mr. White—Amending the charter of the [illegible] Company by changing the name and increasing the capital stock.

By Mr. Graham—Relative to Reserve Township School District, Allegheny; incorporating the People's Turnpike and Plank Road Company; prohibiting the sale of liquor in Finley township, Allegheny county.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Lowry called up the resolution offered some time ago by him instructing the Educational Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Agricultural College and report any misappropriation of funds. Adopted.

CIVIL CODE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine into the propriety of revising the civil code, to modify the same so as to reduce the expenses of the Commonwealth. Adopted.

REVISING TAX LAWS.

At the afternoon session the bill revising and consolidating tax laws of the Commonwealth, recommended by the joint commission consisting of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, being the special order, some fifty sections passed at the first reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Vankirk, of Washington, introduced a resolution reciting that the necessity for twenty-seven additional officers having ceased to exist, that the remainder of the twenty-seven not already discharged by the Speaker and Clerk be relieved from duty, with *pro rata* pay for the time served, at the rate provided by act of 1868.

Mr. Davis, of Phila., moved to amend by making it a joint resolution. It was the only way in which the pay could be obtained.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, said the Senate would never agree to it, as they had voted it down once before.

Mr. Rogers, of Phila., Democrat, took the same view, and opposed the payment of unauthorized officers.

Mr. McCullough, of Crawford, Democrat, supported the resolution and amendment. He would remain here the whole year before he would yield to the Senate in this matter.

Mr. Webb, of Tioga, Republican, asked if he (Mr. McCullough,) had not had a man appointed among the twenty-seven?

Mr. McCullough answered yes, and he would see him paid, if he paid him himself.

Mr. Webb asked him who told him he might have a man?

Mr. Herr, Republican, of Dauphin, answered that the Republican party had given him permission to name a man.

Mr. Webb denied that the Republicans had done any such thing. He knew several Republicans who had not the privilege of naming a man. He himself had not been able to get a single appointment.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, supported the resolution. He would also stay here a year, if necessary, to accomplish their payment. He animadverted severely upon the press for criticising his action in introducing the original resolution for additional officers. He had offered it by instructions from the Republican caucus, and he believed it was necessary.

Mr. McMillen, Democrat, of Montgomery, also supported the resolution. He had been abused by his party for doing so, but was conscientious and would be right in spite of any criticism. Though he had not obtained an appointment, he favored Mr. Vankirk's resolution, if made a joint one.

Mr. Playford, Democrat, of Fayette, said that after the Senate had refused to concur in the House proposition, the House had no business to create additional officers, and they had no reason to expect pay.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, favored Mr. Vankirk's resolution, and hoped it would be made a joint resolution. Referring to a paper in Ebensburg abusing him, he thought all that editor wanted was five dollars to tell the truth.

Mr. Vankirk spoke at length in support of his resolution. He thought the additional officers ought to be discharged, but they ought to be paid for their time.

Mr. Davis withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Strang renewed it.

Mr. [illegible], of Cumberland, defended the Democratic party from the charge of extravagance while in power. The additional officers had been faithful, but the party that appointed them should see them paid.

Mr. Strang's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bunn, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by confining the pay to actual days served. Adopted.

The matter was discussed spiritedly for two hours, and the joint resolution passed finally and went to the Senate.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Wilson called up the General Appropriation Bill. Eight sections, providing for the departments, passed first reading in Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned until evening.

OIL AND PIPE COMPANY.

At the evening session Mr. Ames, of Crawford, called up a manuscript act, just reported, incorporating the Western Oil and Pipe Company.

Mr. Playford opposed it. It was a gigantic corporation, and the bill should be printed. He moved to postpone it until Friday.

Mr. Nicholson pronounced the proceedings infamous. He feared a swindle, [illegible] story he heard last night was damnably true. He wanted fair play.

After an excited discussion, the parties compromised by [illegible] the bill over on the second reading.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill was further considered.

Mr. Strang offered an amendment providing that no greater sum shall be paid by the State Treasurer to legislative expenses than provided.—Adopted.

Mr. McMillen moved an amendment increasing the salary of members to fifteen hundred dollars. Lost.

Thirty-seven sections were passed first reading without any material amendment.

Adjourned.

"DON PIATT says the censure heaped on Gen. Butler for the course he took in relation to the rulings of Wade, in the Georgia case, is the most unjust that have fallen on the devoted head of that gentleman, and that is saying a good deal. He appeared merely as the champion of the House, that had been grossly insulted through the blundering of Senator Wade. Had that Senator made his final decision first, or had he rendered it in a reasonable, courteous manner, there would have been no trouble."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Having taken out License as an Auctioneer, I am now qualified [illegible] all kinds of farming utensils, [illegible] goods, wares, merchandise, &c. Persons [illegible] from Bridgewater to Seventy-Six, Beaver county, Pa. [illegible] W. M. [illegible]

John R. & A. Murdoch,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
[illegible]
No. 1. Fruits and Ornamental Trees, [illegible]
No. 2. Seeds and Potatoes.

KNOX'S SEED
AND IMPLEMENT HOUSE.
All articles Required in the
Farm, Garden or Greenhouse.

[illegible] offer our new crop of
Garden & Flower Seeds
For the season of 1869. Our seeds are long and favorably known throughout the United States, are justly esteemed wherever tried. The following Catalogues will be sent free to applicants:

*Descriptive Catalogue or Hand-Book of Seeds, Seed Novelties and Seed Potatoes, Containing Directions for Planting, Preparation of the Soil, &c.*

Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners only.

Wholesale Price List, Positively for the Trade only.

Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery at manufacturers' prices. One of the most complete assortments to be found in any one establishment in the United States.—Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Farm Mills, Farm Boilers, Churns, &c., &c.

Prices sent by mail on application.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

The largest Stock of Prime new Seed in Pennsylvania, at market prices.

W. W. KNOX,
Successor to J. KNOX, No. 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [feb3;6.]

License Notices. March Session 1869.

HOTELS.

John M. Srodes, Phillipsburg borough.
Henry Melchoir, do. do.
James Anderson, Beaver Falls do.
Rebecca Allebaud, Darlington borough.
John Grubbing, New Galilee do.
David Magaw, do.
William H. Alcorn, Bridgewater, do.
John S. Shepler do.

EATING HOUSES.

Francis Blount, New Brighton borough.
James Craven, do. do.
Andrew Smith, Beaver Falls, do.
Henry Wagner, do.
Henry Robinson, do.
William Bickerstaff, Phillipsburg, do.
Joseph Deamon, Fallston, do.

To vend liquors in quantity not less than one quart together with other goods, wares and merchandise:

Jonathan J. Davis, Big Beaver Township.
J. C. Hays & S. K. McCabe, Rochester borough.
[feb.24;tc] JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday, March 13th 1869, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to the following one story frame building with basement story thereunder, sixteen feet by thirty-two feet, with a frame kitchen attached, fourteen feet by fourteen feet, situated in Beaver Falls, county of Beaver, and erected upon all that lot known and described upon the plot of said town as No. 1130. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Michael Rambo, owner, and Alex. Anderson, contractor, at the suit of Larimore & Van Tassel.

ALSO, NO. 2.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to, all that certain piece or lot of land situate in [illegible] township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: [illegible] Seized and taken in execution as the property of O. H. P. Green, at the suit of Lorenzo Cable [illegible].

ALSO, NO. 3.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to the following described real estate, situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. [illegible] Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward and Daniel Green, at the suit of Joseph M. Alexander, use of James M. & T. M. Alexander.

ALSO, NO. 4.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to, those two lots or pieces of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: [illegible] Seized and taken in execution as the property of F. A. Fortune, at the suit of T. M. Taylor and wife, for use of said wife.

ALSO, NO. 5.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county Pa., described as follows: beginning at a corner on Water street, on the bank of the Ohio river, [illegible] Seized and taken in execution as the property of [illegible] James Alexander, at the suit of Littell, Baird & Patton; also, at the suit of Boyd & Biddle.

ALSO, NO. 6.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to, the following piece or parcel of ground, situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., [illegible] Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Littell at the suit of Charles B. McVey.

ALSO, NO. 7.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to the following tract of land situate in Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., [illegible] Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Nibeck, at the suit of Martin M'Laughlin; also, at the suit of James Houston.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Beaver, Feb. 11, 1869.

List of Causes for Trial at March Term, 1869.—First Week.

[illegible]

Second Week.

[illegible]

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

[illegible]

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of J. K. Mitchell, dec'd, late of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver co., Pa., [illegible]

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT
S. J. Cross & Co's
ROCHESTER, PA.
FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
FLANNELS.
Plain Flannels, Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannels, Alpaccas,
Merinos, Delaines,
Ginghams, Prints,
Shawls, Hosiery,
Gloves,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
CANTON FLANNEL.
MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.
JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.
READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
HATS AND CAPS
NEW STYLES AND CHEAP
Boots and Shoes
A larger and better stock than we have ever before kept. Mens' and Boys', Women's, Misses' and Childrens' Shoes and Gaiters, Shoes, just bought and
FOR SALE LOW.
ALSO
Our usual Stock of
HARDWARE AND NAILS.
GLASS, QUEENSWARE,
Bacon, Oils,
Paints,
Grain, Putty,
Grain, Flour, Salt, Feed, &c.
We buy often and keep our Stock full and fresh, always having something NEW to show our customers.
WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL CLOSE
CALL AND SEE!
S. J. CROSS & CO.
ROCHESTER, Oct. 9th, 1868.

# The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, February 24, 1869.

**Range of the Thermometer** for the week ending the 13th of February, 1869.

| | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 14, | 56 deg. | 57 deg. | 52 deg |
| " 15, | [illegible] deg. | 42 deg. | [illegible] |
| " 16, | 34 deg. | 36 deg. | [illegible] |
| " 17, | 34 deg. | 41 deg. | [illegible] |
| " 18, | 30 deg. | 41 deg. | 37 deg |
| " 19, | 32 deg. | 35 deg. | 31 deg |
| " 20, | 33 deg. | 45 deg. | 38 deg |

R. [illegible] TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Sheriff's Sales—John S. Littell.
Seeds, &c.—Murdock & Co.
Adm'rs. Notice—J. C. Wilson.
O. C. Notices—John A. Frazier.
Seeds, &c.—W. W. Knox.
Notice—Wm. M. Reed.
License Notice—John A. Frazier.
Local Notice—J. H. Bence.
Special Notices—Orr & Cooper.
Special Notice—Mrs. S. D. Marquis.
List of Causes—Jno. Caughey, Pro'y.

**Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.**—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, since the date of our last issue:

| | |
|---|---|
| D. E. Lowrey, Freedom, | [illegible] 00 |
| John Allison, Greenville, | 2 00 |
| A. S. Harvey, Bridgewater, | 2 00 |
| W. H. Dunlap, Fallston, | 2 50 |
| Robert Wallace, Big Beaver tp., | 4 00 |
| Jas. Ramsey, Bridgewater, | 1 00 |
| Jas. Marquis, Fallston, | [illegible] |
| A. M. Mechlin, Darlington, | 2 00 |
| Wm. M. Reed, Seventy Six, | 3 00 |
| James Farmer, Beaver, | 50 |

**Washington's Birthday.**—Last Monday, Feb. 22d, was Washington's birthday.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of John R. & A. Murdoch. They send catalogues free on application.

**A better way** than to wet both sides of a postage stamp is to wet neither. Wet the corner of the envelope—press the stamp on, and stick it must.

**Building a Town Hall.**—The voters of Washington boro. took a vote a couple of weeks ago on the question of building a Town Hall. The result was 272 for and 183 against. So, the Town Hall goes up.

**Ill.**—Senator Taylor of this district has been quite ill for some time past at his lodgings in Harrisburg. At last accounts, however, he was improving. Inflamatory rheumatism, we believe, was the disease which attacked him.

More economical, remarkable certainty of prompt action, in fact every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

**G. A. R.**—Post 99 G. A. R. will meet at their Hall in Beaver on next Wednesday evening (Feb. 24th). All the members of said Post are earnestly urged to be present. By order,

**Sent to the Penitentiary.**—We see by the New Castle papers that Wash. Gordon, well known in this vicinity, and not very favorably either, was sentenced by the court of that county, a few days ago, to serve 21 months in the penitentiary. Wash. had one wife more than he needed and the law allowed.

600 BUSHELS of Corn in the ear for sale, at lowest market rates, at the store of Orr & Cooper, Beaver, Pa.

**Liberal Donation.**—Jos. Horne, Esq., of Pittsburgh, widely known for his liberality to church enterprizes and benevolent objects generally, has presented to Rev. James Hollingshead, pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, a large collection of very excellent books—whose value is at least $75—and intended for the young people of his congregation. This timely donation reflects much honor upon the donor, and will doubtless prove of great advantage to those for whose good it is intended.

FLOUR, Feed and Cornmeal for sale cheap, at the store of Orr & Cooper, Beaver, Pa.

**Select School.**—We are requested to state that Mrs. S. D. Marquis will open a Select School, in the Public School house in Beaver, Pa., on Monday, March 1, 1869. Terms, $1.25 per month. Parents who wish their children to become pupils will please see that they are in attendance on that day.

A good article of Flour at $7.75 per barrel, at the store of Orr & Cooper, Beaver, Pa.

**On** Wednesday night, February 3d, Wm. Weldon, of East Rochester, and recently a conductor on the C. & P. R. R. was arrested for being engaged in the Washington county (O.) bank robbery. It is to be hoped that he will prove his innocence, as his reputation has been good heretofore. The Grand Jury of Washington county, in session at Cambridge, found a bill against Mr. Weldon on Tuesday of last week, and he is now at large on bail. His friends feel confident of his ability to prove his innocence.—*Minerva (O.) Com.*

THE SPRING STYLES OUT.—J. H. Bence, Third street, Beaver, has just received all the Spring Styles of Ladies' Hat and Bonnet Frames, also the best selected stock of Trimmings, Embroideries, Ribbons and Fancy Goods he has ever offered for sale in Beaver. Also a lot of white goods just opened; Ladies should bear in mind that these goods are all fresh and new styles, call and examine for yourselves. [2t.

**Missing.**—For some days past, rumors of the drowning of Wm. Irvin, son of Capt. J. C. Irvin, of Rochester, have been rife. The particulars, as we learn them, are about these: Irvin was engineer on the steamboat Messenger, which landed at New Orleans about the first of this month. A dispatch or letter from officers of the boat a few days since, stated that Irvin had been missing since the sixth—that he had disappeared without drawing his pay, and that all efforts to learn his whereabouts had proved fruitless. Added to this is a rumor that [illegible] had been found, &c. It is not believed, however, by those best acquainted with him that he was drowned. Possessed of a venturesome and romantic disposition, a personal inspection of Cuban affairs might have become an object with him.—*Local.*

HARSH, frizzy, dead-looking and difficult to dress, always result from the use of dyes upon the human hair. A restorative, on the contrary, like the admirable preparation known as "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," renders it soft, glossy and luxuriant.—*Springfield Republican.*

**Fair and Festival.**—The Sabbath School connected with the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater will hold a Fair and Festival in the Baptist Church, in Bridgewater, on Thursday evening, the 4th of March next. Supper will be served from 5 o'clock, P. M. to 9 P. M. All the friends and patrons of the School and the public generally are cordially and earnestly invited to attend. A good time may be confidently expected, as the most energetic ladies belonging to the Sabbath School and Church have the management of the fair and festival in their hands.

**To Our Patrons.**—It will be [illegible] since we purchased the ARGUS. During this time we have sent the paper regularly to quite a number of persons who have never paid us anything on their subscription account. Others have paid us a part, and are now indebted some for one and some for two years. Within this period we have [illegible] considerable advertising and [illegible] job work, that is yet unpaid for. That our finances are in this condition we are, probably, as much to blame as the delinquents themselves, for we have very rarely made out a bill or requested pay. The result of all this is, we have several thousand dollars standing to our credit on the books of this office.

At the present time we need money. Our monthly paper bills are very large, and our weekly bills amounts to no inconsiderable sum. These bills must all be paid at the proper time, and the only way this can be done conveniently is for those indebted to us, whether the sum be large or small, whether for subscription, advertising or jobbing, to pay promptly. If we can succeed within the next month in collecting the one half we have outstanding, we can liquidate every obligation against us and pay all bills as fast as they become due. Now, friends, make an effort to [illegible]. If you cannot conveniently pay us all you owe us, pay us a part of it. We have no agent out collecting for us at the present time, and will therefore have to depend on you to send it by mail or by a friend who has business at the county seat. All money paid us on *Subscription* will be acknowledged by publication in the paper.

**Knox's Seed Warehouse.**—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of W. W. Knox, 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, which will be found in this week's paper. W. W. Knox is [illegible] in the business, but when we [illegible] our readers that he is a worthy son of Rev. J. Knox, the strawberry king, and succeeds his father in the seed department of that gentleman's extensive business, we are saying all that is necessary to recommend the establishment to the confidence of the public. Mr. W. W. Knox has had sole charge of the seed and implement part of his father's business ever since its establishment, and brings to bear a thorough knowledge of the business, coupled with a full supply of the necessary energy to properly carry forward the business; and we would advise all our readers who desire anything in the way of garden or flower seeds, agricultural implements or farm machinery to read the advertisement. Their stock of improved and labor saving implements is probably the largest in Pittsburgh or Western Pennsylvania, and purchasers will always find a good supply to select from.

**Our Public School.**—The present term closed on last Thursday. The general sentiment and expression has been that it [illegible] closed a more prosperous term.

Examination was continued in the different departments for three days, beginning with No. 1, Miss Minta Anderson, teacher; her classes were examined on Monday morning, and exhibited very fair progress.

The afternoon of the same day was spent in department No. 2, Mrs. S. Marquis teacher. Quite a number of visitors were present, and seemed pleased with the evidences of good success.

Tuesday morning was spent in department No. 3, Miss Clara Donahoo, teacher. Many of the classes of this department acquitted themselves well, especially one class that read for a prize evinced no little ability and was a credit to its teacher.

The afternoon and evening of Tuesday was spent in spelling for a prize (Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary), which had been offered by the principal, at the opening of the session, to any pupil of the school who, at the close of the term, should excel in spelling. Unusual interest was manifested in the spelling contest, the room was filled with spectators. The names of eighteen were entered as rivals in the contest.

The spelling continued at least five hours, each pupil having three trials, except one, who withdrew after first round. It closed with Miss Hattie Littell, the victor, she having spelled 969 words correctly, and 56 words more than had been correctly spelled by any rival.

In all, 5002 words had been given, of which 4550 were correctly spelled, making nearly 91 per cent. of all the words given correctly spelled.

Wednesday was devoted to examination in room No. 4, B. B. Lakin, teacher. The classes acquitted themselves creditably throughout. The house for the most part of the day, was well filled with visitors, the County Superintendent being among the number. At the close of the examination, the dictionary was presented by the County Superintendent, with very appropriate remarks; also some very encouraging remarks were made to the school by Prof. R. T. Taylor and J. F. Dravo, Esq.

And perhaps the most encouraging thing to the teacher was the fact that there he was made the recipient of a handsome little present from the school, which manifested the mutual good feeling of teacher and pupils.

Thursday evening the exhibition came off at the Court House, and capacious as is the hall, it was filled to its utmost capacity. The entertainment gave such general satisfaction as to need no comment. The proceeds were $33.75. Entire outlay, $16.55. The surplus will be applied to pay for a clock for the school and to paying for some prizes, yet to be awarded to the school.

**Two Admirable Novelettes.**—We begin in the present number two new and admirable novelettes by those talented authors, Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c., and Miss Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Sydnie Adriance," &c.

We need say little in praise of these novelettes, for they will speak for themselves.

We trust our readers will call the attention of their friends to the splendid series of novelettes, stories and sketches we are now publishing.

New subscriptions can commence either with the first of the year (so long as the back numbers hold out), or with the present number.—*Sat. Eve. Phila.*

**Surgeons Appointed.**—The [illegible] appointment of Surgeons for the Eastern Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, [illegible]:

[illegible] Pittsburgh and State Line, Dr. [illegible], Pittsburgh.
Between Pittsburgh and State Line, Dr. Dav. Stanton, office, New Brighton.
Between State Line and 100 mile Post, [illegible], office, Alliance.
Between 100 mile Post and Orrville, Dr. A. Metcalfe, Massillon.
Between Orrville and [illegible], Dr. L. Firestone, office, Wooster.
Between Loudonville and [illegible], Dr. J. S. Mowry; office, Mansfield.
[illegible] Crestline, Dr. [illegible] Fenner; office, Crestline.

Is there any Medicine Warranted to Cure or Prevent Sick Headache? There is! Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure—put up in a handsome, 8 oz. package. In connection with this, read what Prof. E. W. [illegible], Superintendent of the Norwalk Union Schools, says: "We have used Dr. Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure in our family for the past year, and find it to be even more effectual [illegible]

**The Radical's Circulation.**—The [illegible] "figured" out" beautifully on the circulation question, and its [illegible] at the present time makes it the laughing stock of the county. It will be remembered that but three points were raised in the controversy. The ARGUS told its readers,

*First.* That it had subscribers at, and was sent to *every Post Office* in Beaver county.

*Second.* That it had more subscribers [illegible] than any [illegible] ever published in the county.

*Third.* That it had more subscribers in the surrounding boroughs than any paper now published in the county.

We took issue with it on all these points, and [illegible] gave it the names of *eleven* Post Offices in this county to which no *Radicals* were then or are now sent. In its answer it admits [illegible] an untruth as to *eight* of [illegible] as to the [illegible].

On the circulation in *Beaver* it has [illegible] in its last issue. It virtually [illegible] acknowledges falsehood No. 2. Neither had it a word to say on last Friday in defence of its original claim to a larger circulation in the "surrounding boroughs than any other paper now published in Beaver county." All [illegible] at our figures of its circulation in Bridgewater, Rochester, New Brighton and Beaver Falls, is sheer nonsense. We gave the number of its regular subscribers at each of those places correctly and we apprehend the public will believe our statement a little more readily than the assertions of those who are vexed because they send papers to all the Post Offices in the county, and the next admit that they do no such thing! Now for truth's sake, let the *Radical* keep quiet on the circulation question in the future.

**[illegible] Shallenberger & Bro.**—The following resolutions will explain themselves. Col. G. A. Shallenberger has removed to Slatington, Northampton county, where he will take charge of the Twin City Slate Company's mines, in which he is largely interested. The Colonel is an enterprising citizen and genial gentleman, and takes with him the kind regards of a large circle of friends.

*Messrs. G. A. & W. S. Shallenberger:*

GENTLEMEN:—We the officers of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, all join heartily in returning our cordial thanks to you for the complimentary supper tendered by you at Messrs. Richter & Bros., Allegheny Diamond, on February 9th and 11th, which was partaken of by us with feelings of the most profound respect for you both.

After the cloth was removed it was unanimously resolved:

*First.* That on your voluntary retirement from the penitentiary as Warden and Deputy Warden, you take with you the best wishes and warmest feelings of every officer connected with the institution during your administration, and that we will ever bear in kind remembrance the gentlemanly and courteous [illegible] of you toward us in the discharge of your official duties.

*Second.* That [illegible] behind you, gentlemen, memories of such a pleasing and happy nature, rooted firmly in our hearts, that will never be forgotten; and it is the earnest wish of all that you may know nothing but prosperity and happiness through your whole lives, and that [illegible] with whom you may be thrown in contact, you may enjoy the same courtesy and confidence we have received from you. THE OFFICERS.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 15, 1869.

### Tribute of Respect.

NEW BRIGHTON, Feb. 13th, 1869.

At a regular meeting of Robertson Lodge, No. 450 I. O. of O. F., held Feb. [illegible], the following resolutions were passed:

*Whereas,* it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our well beloved brother James M. Mitchel; and

*Whereas,* in this affliction we recognize the uncertainty of life, and the mutability of human affairs; Therefore be it

*Resolved,* That we acknowledge in this dispensation the hand of an all wise and merciful God; and though we deeply deplore our brother's loss, yet we bow in submission to the Divine will, feeling that "He doeth all things well."

2nd. That in the death of brother J. K. Mitchel, our Lodge has lost an efficient and worthy member; society one of its brightest ornaments; the church an earnest worker, and all, who knew him a valued and sincere friend.

3d. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the friends of the deceased, with our earnest and most heartfelt sympathies in their bereavement.

4th. That our Lodge be draped in mourning, and the officers and members wear a badge of the same for the space of thirty days.

5th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the county papers with a request they be published.

W. H. POWERS,
R. R. [illegible],
G. N. TAYLOR, } Com.
G. ZAHLON,

**A Case of Conscience.**—One day of last week our mellow-voiced fellow-townsman, George W. Dever, was astonished by receiving a letter dated at Littleton, W. Va., and signed by S. Hager, in which the writer stated that he had about sixteen years previously, borrowed from the aforesaid George the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents, the return of which had, from various causes, been delayed until shame and remorse had obtained the mastery—the result of which mastery was the enclosing of the principal, with the addition of a similar amount for interest. Hager at one time resided in our town, and, if we mistake not, served an apprenticeship to the tinning business with A. L. Harey. The act mentioned above shows him to be a thoroughly honest man. His conduct might be profitably (to the pockets of the suffering lenders) imitated by many hereabouts.—*Wash. Examiner.*

**A Good Wife.**—An exchange says: We can always tell what sort of a woman a man marries by the way he treats the printer. If he gets a common wife he forgets the printer altogether. If he gets a tolerable good wife he will send in the notice of his marriage. If he gets a very good one, he will send the printer a slice of cake accompanying the notice. If he gets an extra good one, he will send a greenback with the notice. And if he gets a glorious, angelic creature—all affection and goodness—he is sure to send the printer a gold or silver dollar, with the notice of his happiness. No good wife will allow her husband to owe for his paper and if their worse half does not attend to these things, it is a clear case of deception; because a man that won't pay for his paper will deceive his wife, and we have our own opinion of such.

[illegible] the following from the Western Christian Advocate, published at [illegible] Seminary and Institute.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—This institution is located at Beaver, Pa., and in addition to ordinary Scientific instruction, gives particular attention to Music. Our readers living out of the range of Cincinnati, and desiring the advantages of such an institution, will do well to put themselves in communication with the Principal—Prof. R. T. Taylor, [illegible] the advantages of the Institution from the Pittsburgh Advocate of Jan. [illegible]

[illegible] The ARGUS showed nothing of the kind, but had the [illegible] the account all its "three months men," near one half the subscribers in this county that the ARGUS had. If the *Radical* will look at our figures again, it will see that we only added up our own and its subscribers at the Post Offices in the county to which both papers were sent. As the [illegible] offices in the county where the *Radical* is not taken, a list of the ARGUS' subscribers was not given.

**The State Treasurer** refuses to pay the twenty-seven additional hangers on of the House, and defends his course by the assertion that such payment is not authorized by law. We hope he will stand by this resolution and that the Senate will maintain the position he has taken on this question and sustain the Treasurer. We wish to see these leeches sent home without pay. If they are to be paid let the men who appointed them in defiance of law foot the bill. The Treasurer deserves the thanks of the people throughout the State.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

KID GLOVES!! Kid Gloves!!! A large assortment, all colors, laced up, Kid Gloves, [illegible] cheap, at Bence's.

**Transfers of Real Estate** for the week ending Feb. 20, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nicholas Rulle to W. Bickerstaff, Feb. 11, 1869, a lot of ground in Phillipsburg | $2,500 |
| Geo. R. Dawson to T. C. Chase, Feb. 11, 1869, one acre of land in Ohio tp | 500 |
| Thos. Dawson to Geo. R. Dawson, Jan. 20, 1869, one acre lot in Ohio tp | 300 |
| Electa Lyon, et. al., to W. Orr, April 24, 1866, part of lot No. 101 in Beaver boro | 1,500 |
| E. Crail to W. Orr, Feb. 13, 1869, one half of lot No 38, in Beaver boro. | 3,000 |
| W. Orr to E. Crail, Feb. 13, 1869, part of lot No. 101, in Beaver boro. | 2,000 |
| [illegible] to J. McKeown, Oct 30, 1868, lot in Rochester boro | 200 |
| M. Hewes, et. al., to G. W. Dawson, Dec 1, 1868, 82 acres in Brighton tp. | [illegible] |
| Wm. Richards to Geo. Fresh, Aug 27, 1868, 17 acres in Rochester tp | [illegible] |
| W. Herron to D. May, Apr 2, 1869, 9 acres in Brighton tp | 300 |
| L. N. Atkins to J. G. Eaton, May 29, 1868, one half lot in Beaver boro. | 1,800 |
| M. Keller's Ex'rs to J. G. Erb, Nov 24, 1868, 12 acres in Moon tp | 500 |
| Baker and Henrici, trustees to A. M. Blanchard, Oct 4, 1867, lot 173 Beaver Falls | 200 |
| A. Blanchard to S. Gray, Nov 30, 1868, lot No. 173, Beaver Falls | 800 |
| Mary Swann to B. Powel, Feb. 10, 29 acres, 151 perches, Economy tp | 300 |
| F. Legoulon to Joseph Walters, Jan 16, 1869, lot 14, in Phillipsburg boro. | 175 |
| Frs. LeGoulon to Joseph Walter, Jan 16, 1869, a lot in Phillipsburg boro | 175 |
| David Smith to Thomas Smith, Sept 8, 1868, 73 acres, 40 perches in Economy tp. | 5,105.86 |
| D. Smith to Enos Smith, Sept 18, 1868, 11 acres, 149 perches, in Economy tp. | 839.60 |
| B. Butler to J. H. McCoy, Dec 31, 1868, 1 rod and 4 perches in Independence tp | 35.00 |
| V. Welsh and wife to C. A. Bender Apr 14, 1868, lot in Rochester tp | 300 |
| J. Bender and wife to S. Armor, Feb 14, 1869, a lot in Rochester tp | [illegible] |

D. SINGLETON, Register.

## Correspondence.

**Editor Argus:**—The "bubble pricking" article in last week's ARGUS caused no little laughter in our town on being read. The general impression here is that Mr. Quay ought now to retire to a "hole" and then take the hole in after him. ROCHESTER.

NEW BRIGHTON, Feb. 13, 1869.

The only thing which has occurred this week to break the monotony, which has reigned supreme here for several days past, was a musical concert on Thursday night given by some amateurs from Pittsburgh, under the auspices of the U. P. congregation of this place. The programme embraced both vocal and instrumental music, and the selections were all from the best masters.

Among those who did the instrumental music, and appeared the most proficient, were, Mr. Snowden, pianist, and Mr. Irvin, violinist. Mr. Snowden's execution of *La Gazelle* exhibited a skill and taste which we have rarely seen excelled; while Mr. Irvin's playing gave proof of a power of execution, a delicacy of taste, and a pathos and tenderness of sentiment which need only time and practice to place him in rank with the best violinists of the day.

Misses Jones, as soprano, and Miss Patterson, as contralto, acquitted themselves admirably. Mr. Lawton has a good tenor voice, but we think he could improve it much by singing with less affectation than he exhibited on Thursday night. This affectation of which we speak may not have been real with Mr. L.—perhaps it was only seeming; but it was a sufficient defect to greatly injure his expression, and to give to many passages an unnaturalness of execution which grated somewhat harshly on the ears of those who have had an opportunity of hearing first-class *artistes*.

We would not omit to give special mention of a tenor and soprano duet by Miss Jones and Mr. Lawton. The piece was—in English—*Home to our Mountains*, and is from that most grand and sublime of all musical compositions, Verdi's opera, Il Trovatore, and was sung in a manner that reflected much credit upon Miss J. and Mr. L.

Mr. Beultz, basso, executed his part in excellent taste, and exhibited a well cultivated voice and much skill in execution. We can take but one exception to his *role*; and that was in his bad taste in singing, when encored, a song which is rarely, if ever, heard in any concerts except such as are connected with lager beer saloons. And we regret further that he was so heartily applauded by a certain part of the audience with stamping and whistling that we fear he left us with the very erroneous impression that the major part of the citizens of New Brighton more highly appreciate that sort of music than they do the immortal and soul-stirring productions of a Verdi, a Rossini, or an Abt. We beg leave, however, to assure him that such is not the fact, and that the very lusty applause which he received came only from the boys, and a few young men who have as yet seen but little of the world, and whose musical taste has been wholly neglected.

We must also mention among those who took part in the instrumental music, Messrs. Knako, White and Pollock, and also Prof. Ropp, of our own town. Their closing overture, *Semiramide*, by Rossini, was executed with most excellent skill and taste, as were all the pieces they performed, and showed plainly that each gentleman is an adept in his profession.

In conclusion we have only to say that we sincerely hope they may favor us again at no distant day with a concert equally as good. We can assure them a cordial welcome and a full house.

The proceeds were $[illegible] and are for the benefit of the U. P. Sunday School. DION.

MR. EDITOR ARGUS:—I embarked from Fort [illegible] on the 25th day of September, 1867, on board the Steamship John L. Stephens, commanded by Capt. Dall. The troops were under the command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis and Colonel of the 23d U. S. Infantry. The troops comprised Company F, 9th U. S. Infantry, and Battery H, 2d U. S. Artillery. We sailed from San Francisco Harbor on the 28th day of Sept., 1867. The troops, as soon as they were marched on board the Steamship, were immediately put below in the steerage, and not permitted to come on the upper decks at all.

The first day we sailed a few miles, and had a very rough time of it, too, and miserable grub, and very bad treatment indeed. Worse than all, the commanding officer of our company would not allow us to be paid the money that was due us until we got on board the steamship. If he had allowed us to be paid, we could have bought various useful things in the city of San Francisco.—Here at this place we are obliged to pay three prices for every thing we buy. The commanding officer's name is Chas. O. Wood, Captain and Brevet Major U. S. army.

The second day we sailed about 150 miles. The weather pretty rough, and scarcely nothing to eat. What we had was the following: hard tack and coffee, and very poor pork once a day, and coffee as it was called, (nothing more than hot water.) We had a great deal of raining weather, and foggy, very foggy indeed; so much so that we could scarcely see from one end of the steamer to the other.

We sailed about 250 miles the next two days, and reached a small settlement called Esquimalt, near Victoria, and belonging to the English Government. At this place there is a few marines stationed and a few gunboats and men-of-war. There are not many houses there, about four or five, and very large and fine barracks for the marines. This place is occupied principally for a depot of supplies for the English forces stationed in and around that part of the country. The English officers paid us a visit while lying in that harbor and favored us with a few tunes from one of their flag-ships. We laid there one afternoon and night, and sailed until we reached a small town called Wanino, a great coal depot, and belongs to the English Government. At this place there is about 250 inhabitants. The coal mines lay a few hundred yards of the town. There lays just outside the town a tribe of Indians (civilized) and are a very large race of Indians, work a great deal in the coal mines, and in fact work at anything if they get paid for so doing. There is a very good harbor at this town. When we arrived there, there laid at one of the docks a barque from San Francisco, California. All vessels going north—that is all steam vessels—stop there for coal. We laid there about two days, taking in coal for our passage, and unloading freight for English merchants in Victoria, British Columbia.

We again sailed for Sitka, Alaska territory. We had much better weather this time, very mild winds, and a smooth sea to encounter, reaching Sitka, Alaska territory, on the 8th day of October, 1867. We were obliged to lay on board the Steamship until the arrival of one of the Commissioners of Transfer, General Rosseau. He at last arrived on the U. S. gunboat Ossippi, on the 14th of October, 1307. We were taken ashore, and this territory was turned over to us by Prince Mocksoutoff, Prince of all Russia.

We were again taken on board the Steamship, and remained until the 27th. On the 27th we were brought over for good, and took possession of the Russian quarters. The grub we get here is not fit to feed to dogs. We scarcely ever see any fresh meat. We have a few Indians living near here, and are not very troublesome. They live very dirty, and live on fish. They also do a great deal of trading with the storekeepers here, principally in skins and furs. The duty to be done here is pretty hard for soldiers to do, that is, for the pay they are receiving. The United States government allows $18 per month, and it is not worth but 70c. on a dollar, as they will not take dollar for dollar, in this part of the country.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. BRIGHTLEY,
Co. F, 9th Infantry.

NEW BRIGHTON, Feb. 20, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—I have a most tender regard for genius, and especially for that sort which crops out in iambics, trochaics, amphimacers, &c., and I am threfore quite unwilling, when I have the power to prevent it, to allow any emanation of poetic talent to be lost, or to allow it to be kept in the mouldering shades of obscurity. Literary talent should be encouraged, if in no other way at least by publicity, and the genial influence and gratifying recognition of printer's ink.

With this brief expression of my own sentiments I beg leave to introduce through the columns of your most excellent and widely circulated journal the first budding of a mind which gives most abundant promise of an intellect replete with all the elements of success, and which will doubtless become a star of the first magnitude in the American galaxy of literature.

The article is brief, but it is full of pathos and sentiment, and is entitled

### Deceived.

BY AD. L. BRAYNE.

The bullfrog howls in the old millpond,
And the treetoad croaks in the tree;
And Maud she stands in the door as I pass,
And giggles and laughs at me.

The bullfrog lies when he sings of love,
And the toad a fool is he;
And Maud is a singular girl I swear,
Or she would'nt make faces at me.

O frogie dry up in the old mill pond,
And toadie fall off the tree!
And Maud you may stand in your old dad's door,
Your grimaces are naught to me.

In justice to the young poet, who is rising twelve years, I must state that I send the above for publication without his knowledge; and further that although the reader may discover something a little *Tennysonian* in these lines I can assure him that the author has never read any of the poets.

The "Young Zouaves," a party of fifteen soldiers' orphans from the State of New York, gave two exhibitions here this week—one on Thursday and one on Friday night.

The ease, grace and rapidity with which those children go through the manual of arms and company drill is indeed highly pleasing, and exhibits a skill and dexterity to which few of our old soldiers can lay claim.

The Harmonia Society, which is composed of a number of our young people of both sexes, gave a ball on Wednesday night. It was well attended notwithstanding the inclement weather, and was all in all a very pleasant affair.

The semi-annual examination of the pupils of Kenwood School was held on Friday. The thoroughness exhibited by the pupils gave ample evidence that the school well deserves its present high character; and the manner in which the examination was conducted reflected much credit upon Mr. Taylor and his assistants.

A man whose name I have not learned fell from the stone viaduct on the railroad at Homesville yesterday, and although not killed was very severely bruised. He had on such a heavy load of "*benzine*" that he was unable to keep it on the track, hence he went over to find himself a sorer if not a soberer or a wiser confessor of the *fluid*. DION.

PULASKI TP., 2 mo. 18th, 1869.

Since my return from a short trip through parts of Virginia and North Carolina, I thought some account of my journey might be interesting to the readers of the ARGUS.

In passing through Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Weldon and Raleigh, to Greensboro, and from Greensboro to Richmond via Danville, the traveler sees very little well improved country, if we except the banks of the Potomac which the writer passed during the night. A great deal of the land has a monotonous and abandoned appearance, grown up with sedge grass and scrubby pine and [illegible] large gullies. The aspect of the country somewhat improves as we enter western North Carolina. We find large tracts of forests that have never been opened. In Randolph county, beautiful timber land, abounding with oak, poplar, chestnut, ash and wild cherry, and in some instances partly cleared, can be bought for $6 per acre. This section of the State is the source of many large rivers, flowing toward the ocean. The country is high and rolling, and consequently healthy. It is well supplied with schools.

The Friends (Quakers), who are quite numerous in different portions of the State, with the aid of Friends of the North and England, have put in operation a large number of well conducted schools, houses built upon the most improved plan, which are open to every denomination. Colored schools are provided separate.

When we consider its geographical position, its rivers, railroads, and its mild and congenial climate, its natural adaptation to fruit growing, we are led to believe, notwithstanding its present embryo condition—politically and socially—that the time is not far distant when it will rival, if not surpass, other sections of this great and growing country.

Though young men of enterprise and limited capital might do well to migrate and grow with the growing fortunes of the country, yet I would not advise the well-to-do Beaver county farmers to leave their well cultivated fields; for—except they should succeed in land speculation—they would make more dollars and live more comfortably at home.

As to society, after making, as I think we should, due allowance for the prejudice of education, it is all we can reasonably expect, and will favorably compare with many sections of the North. I was every where treated kindly and respectfully. The people seemed very favorable to Northern emigration.

E. THOMAS.

## Markets.

### PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, February 22, 1869.

EGGS—Steady with sales of fresh packed at 23 to 24c.

POTATOES—Dull and neglected but unchanged, at 80 to 85c for small lots in store.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady but unchanged at 15½ for shoulders; 17½ for ribbed, and 18½ to 18¾ for clear sides; and 20 for hams. Lard 21 in tierces, and 22 to 22½ in bbls and kegs. Mess pork $33 50.

GRAIN—No demand whatever for Wheat, and the market is dull and prices nominal at $1 50 for No. 1 spring and $1 60 for No. 1 winter. Corn continues very dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are very light; we now quote at 75 to 76 for mixed and 78 to 80 for yellow. Rye is dull and cannot be quoted above $1 43 to $1 45. Barley is in steady demand at $2 to $2 10. Oats dull but firm at 65 to 66 on track and in elevator, and 67 to 68 in store.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull but unchanged. Spring wheat brands may be quoted at $7 to $7 50, and winter wheat $8 to $8 50 per barrel. Rye flour $7 50.

## Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, Trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.50, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP'S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 645AM | 955AM | 230PM | 250AM |
| Rochester | 820 | 1105 | 340 | 400 |
| Salem | 1036 | 1257PM | 530 | 530 |
| Alliance | 1130 | 145 | 625 | 645 |
| Canton | 1200PM | 228 | 710 | 725 |
| Massillon | 1218 | 245 | 729 | 741 |
| Orrville | 133 | 319 | 800 | 813 |
| Wooster | 208 | 346 | 838 | 840 |
| Mansfield | 407 | 515 | 1010 | 1017 |
| Crestline A | 445 | 545 | 1040 | 1050 |
| Crestline D | 600AM | 600 | 1100 | 1105 |
| Bucyrus | 639 | 640 | 1125 | 1130 |
| Upper Sandusky | 718 | 721 | 1130 | 1201PM |
| Forest | 749 | 757 | 1230AM | 1230 |
| Lima | 902 | 918 | 136 | 131 |
| Van Wert | 1015 | 1033 | 235 | 230 |
| Fort Wayne | 1205PM | 1220AM | 330 | 405 |
| Columbia | 100 | 110 | 431 | 430 |
| Warsaw | 157 | 215 | 522 | 540 |
| Plymouth | 303 | 320 | 640 | 635 |
| Valparaiso | 452 | 510 | 820 | 808 |
| Chicago | 710 | 720 | 1015 | 955 |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 550AM | 920PM | 450PM | 490AM |
| Valparaiso | 936 | 1110 | 637 | 657 |
| Plymouth | 1125 | 1245AM | 830 | 906 |
| Warsaw | 1221PM | 143 | 923 | 1014 |
| Columbia | 100 | 225 | 1005 | 1110 |
| Fort Wayne | 200 | 320 | 1055 | 1220PM |
| Van Wert | 305 | 432 | 1200AM | 148 |
| Lima | 406 | 536 | 100 | 310 |
| Forest | 510 | 650 | 205 | 440 |
| Upper Sandusky | 538 | 718 | 230 | 510 |
| Bucyrus | 609 | 801 | 315 | 556 |
| Crestline A | 635 | 820 | 345 | 630 |
| Crestline D | 655 | 900 | 400 | 645AM |
| Mansfield | 723 | 933 | 431 | 630 |
| Wooster | 851 | 1107 | 606 | 840 |
| Orrville | 915 | 1133 | 634 | 915 |
| Massillon | 946 | 1204PM | 707 | 958 |
| Canton | 1002 | 1220 | 725 | 1031 |
| Alliance | 1045 | 105 | 825 | 1130 |
| Salem | 1115 | 187 | 856 | 1207 |
| Rochester | 100AM | 420 | 1040 | 225 |
| Pittsburgh | 200 | 425 | 1145 | 340 |

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m: arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m:

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m: New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:40 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7 05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stat one daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | MAIL. | ACCOM. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 830AM | 1210PM | ...... | [illegible]PM |
| Euclid Street | 841 | 1221 | ...... | 346 |
| Hudson | 945 | 114 | ...... | 423 |
| Ravenna | 1019 | 146 | ...... | 506 |
| Alliance | 1115 | 227 | ...... | 641 |
| Bayard | 1132 | 254 | ...... | .... |
| Wellsville | 125PM | 415 | ...... | .... |

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | ...... | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wellsville | 830AM | 415PM | ...... | .... |
| Bayard | 1022 | 529 | ...... | ... |
| Alliance | 1115 | 557 | ...... | 810 |
| Ravenna | 1204PM | 634 | ...... | 900 |
| Hudson | 1229 | 703 | ...... | 943 |
| Euclid Street | 145 | 749 | ...... | 1027 |
| Cleveland | 200 | 800 | ...... | 1100 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S | EXP'S. | MAIL. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellair | 600AM | 150PM | 1115AM | .... |
| Bridgeport | 610 | 200PM | 1125 | .... |
| Steubenville | 725 | 306 | 1225PM | .... |
| Wellsville | 835 | 400 | 120 | 700AM |
| Smith's Ferry | 902 | 502 | 213 | 730 |
| Beaver | | | | |
| Rochester | 950 | 540 | 230 | 830 |
| Pittsburgh | 1100 | 645 | 400 | 940 |

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 615AM | 220PM | 440PM | 335PM |
| Rochester | 725 | 310 | 555 | 435 |
| Beaver | | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Smith's Ferry | 813 | 342 | 630 | 535 |
| Wellsville | 845 | 430 | 720 | 605 |
| Steubenville | 946 | 530 | 818 | ... |
| Bridgeport | 1055 | 640 | 927 | .... |
| Bellair | 1105 | 650 | 930 | .... |

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

| Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|
| New Philadelphia, 6:50 a. m. | Bayard, 9:55 a.m. |
| Bayard, 12:[illegible] | N. Philadelphia, 3:55 pm |

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 Hand Street,
PITTSBURGH.

## Miscellaneous.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY, AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns, I am with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line [illegible].

Plough and Plough Castings, of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

STOVES, Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the GRAND REPUBLIC is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable, taken altogether the best stove in use. In connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top, which takes very little room, no additional fuel, cannot get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. H. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Milo W. Miller,
11 William Lyon,
12 Andrew Morrow,
13 Ross R. Evans,
14 Capt. James Beatty,
15 Capt. J. S. [illegible],
16 Mrs Major Wade,
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton
18 [illegible]
19 A. G. M'Creary,
20 James Conklin,
21 Thomas R. Davis,
22 Hugh Steele,
23 Capt. W. Glenn,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr
25 Milo Bradshaw,
26 Robert Bradshaw
27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr
28 Dillon Reed,
29 Milton Reed,
30 Milo Reed,
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter
34 Johnston Laughlin
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight,
37 Richard Staley,
38 William Rogers
39 Joseph McFerran
40 David Carr
41 Dr. — Moon
42 Solomon Frank
43 James Knowles
44 Judge Cairns
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff
47 Samuel [illegible]
48 Joseph McDermitt
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt.
50 William Wagner
51 Rev B F Sawhill
52 Washington Engle
53 John Y. Marks
54 Capt. A. M'Donald
55 Capt. M. M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald,
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald
58 Alex. White
59 Mrs Landis
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove,
62 John Grove
63 Abner Morton,
64 John [illegible]
65 Jonathan [illegible]
66 Mrs — Russell,
67 John W. D. Smith,
68 S. S. M'Ferran,
69 John Jackson,
70 Benj. F. Pugh,
71 Samuel Kennedy,
72 Capt. Jas Johnston,
73 Benjamin Franklin,
74 Jacob [illegible],
75 [illegible]
76 Frederick [illegible],
77 Mrs Robert Andrews,
78 John M. Duncan,
79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton
80 James H Morton
81 David Lloyd
82 Thomas Duncan,
83 John Dunlap
84 Andrew W. Jackson.
85 Samuel Taylor,
86 Hiram Stowe,
87 Mrs. L. Patterson,
88 William Davidson,
89 Geo [illegible]
90 Samuel Dunlap,
91 Rev. D. P. Lowary,
92 Robert Imbrie,
93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
94 Frank Wilson, Esq.
95 William Dunn,
96 George Wilson
97 James Richardson,
98 Maj K. [illegible]
99 Alfred Pierce
100 Austin Pierce
101 John Pierce
102 Mrs John Thomas
103 John Lowery
104 J. W. Funkhouser
105 James Thomas,
106 Robert Wallace
107 Daniel Maxwell
108 Thomas Morgan,
109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
110 [illegible] O'Rourke
111 Henry Fetter
112 Francis [illegible]
113 Eli Ross,
114 H. L. Higgins,
115 Henrici & Lenz,
116 Michael Weyand.
117 William [illegible]
118 Rev Wm Nesbit
119 Henry Bradford
120 William Strock,
121 Joseph L. Blackmore

In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new, and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low prices.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

feb 17 '69-ly JOHN THORNILEY.

The Howe Sewing Machines ARE THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

OF ANY IN THE WORLD!

They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

Elias Howe, Jr.

Since their first introduction 1844. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric, sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:ly.

J. C. HAMMOND,

—DEALER IN—

Flour, Feed, and Grain,

ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)

Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.

CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,

constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient

Wooden Pump,

the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela

GUANO OR PHOSPHATE

on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.

I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.

All Goods Delivered Free.

Jan 20-'69 J. C. HAMMOND.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

H. B. Anderson's Old Store

BEAVER, PA., have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines of all kinds, Legal cap, letter, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes ONLY.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an assortment of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,

RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &c.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Jan. 6, 1869. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

DENTISTRY.—DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the "Dry Rubber," or Soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

feb3,1869—1y

FARMERS Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of Wm. Sodisko, our old miller, and late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

Come one, Come all, and try us.

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH,

as cheap as the cheapest.

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Sharon Mills, Beaver Co., Pa.
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New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having
returned from
the East with a large
stock of Goods, bought
at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
offer to the public, at their OLD
STAND,

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,
WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry
and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity, we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO, AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec18.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and hiring none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

J. & H. BEGGS,

—DEALERS IN—

QUEENSWARE

—AND—

House Furnishing

GOODS,

No. 124 Federal Street,

—ARE—

SELLING GOODS AT COST,

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

This is a Bona Fide Sale.

Jan 27, 1869.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

—DEAL IN—

Notions,
Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Linen Goods, Laces,

GLOVES, HOSIERY.

Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Straw and Millinery Goods, Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Fancy Goods.

Merchants will find our assortment

UNEQUALLED

West of the mountains, and a superior one to "Stock up" from, all departments being kept Complete, and PRICES AS LOW as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Orders and a Call Solicited.

Nos 77 & 79 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jan 27, 1869.

P. JEUNET,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

## New Advertisements.

CHOP FEED
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
[illegible]
feb 24tf] SHARON MILLS

SHINGLES, LATH AND FLOORING

Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order.

feb 24tf J. & H. DARRAGH.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned will rent her house and lot in Sharon, Beaver Co., Pa., from the 1st of April, 1869. The house is a frame, contains seven rooms and has a good cellar under the whole building. The lot on which it is situated contains about half an acre of ground and on it are a variety of fruit trees. Stable, and all necessary outbuildings on the premises. I will also rent a lot of ground containing about four acres, adjoining the above. A part of this lot can be cultivated—the balance is suitable for pasture.

feb24;4w] MRS. E. DICKEY.

LUMBER [illegible] FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES.
feb 10;tf]

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Secrets of the Great City.

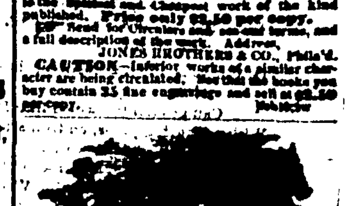
*A Work descriptive of the VIRTUES and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES of New York City.*

If you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Houses and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $2.50 per copy.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Phila'd.

CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy. feb10;4w



The Kirby Mower and Reaper,

Challenges all competition for Simplicity, Durability and Ease of Management. Front and rear cut combined on the same machine at will. If thrown in gear, with cutter elevated, so as to cut above the stumps with play do freely as if on the sod or any intermediate angle. Just the thing for rough land or among stones and stumps. First premium [illegible] Gold Medal from Miami Valley Agricultural Society for three days trial at Xenia, 9th, 10th and 11th of July, last. Farmers, examine the new machine made in Beaver county, on an extensive scale, before purchasing elsewhere. No comment is necessary on the advantage of buying a machine manufactured convenient to the place where used. Call and examine our works.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL PLOW CO.
feb 10;tf Manufactory, Rochester, Pa.

THE GREAT

Zingari Bitters.

A Safe Blood Purifyer,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A CERTAIN CURE
AND
PREVENTIVE OF DISEASES.

THE ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. Carospe who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the Zingari Herb—the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute & Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot.

F. Rahter & Co.,
No. 6 N. Front street, Philadelphia.

Recommended by

Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. William McSherry, and others,

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

feb10;tf

**Trustee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.**—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, the undersigned Trustee appointed by said Court to make sale of the real estate of Joseph Alcorn, late of Moon tp., in said county, dec'd., for the benefit of the Common Schools of said township, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1869,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all the following described tract of land, late the estate of Joseph Alcorn deceased, situate in Moon tp. in said county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, to wit: All that tract, bounded on the north by the lots of the borough Phillipsburg, on the east by lands formerly of Henry Alcorn, on the south by lands of R. Alcorn and others, on the West by lands of R. Alcorn, Jacob Vogt, and Jacob Wagner, containing about 247 acres, about 175 acres cleared, and in good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. A log house and log barn on the premises. This is a very desirable farm—gently rolling, soil excellent, well watered, &c. It is within a quarter of a mile of the Ohio river, three-quarters of a mile from the Rochester Station, at the junction of the P. Ft. W. & C. and C. & P. railroads, 25 miles from Pittsburgh. It will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers, into two parcels, by a line running in a northern and southern direction through it, making the eastern division to contain about 100 acres, and the western division about 147 acres.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Court, balance in two equal, annual instalments, with interest from that date, to be secured by bond and mortgage. For further information inquire of the undersigned, residing in Moon township aforesaid, or by letter at Water Cure, Beaver county, Pa.

DANIEL R. SHORT,
f b 10;4t Trustee.

A $5,00 GREENBACK

FULL VALUE SENT FREE TO ANY BOOK AGENT.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Mathew Hale Smith's New Book,

"Sunshine and Shadow in New York."

A work replete with Anecdotes and Incidents of LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS,

BEING A MIRROR OF NEW YORK, REFLECTING THE Secrets of the Great City

*One Agent sold 80 in one day, another sold and delivered 217 in 15 days, another 304 in 7 days. No book ever published that sells so rapidly.*

IF You wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall Street; how "Countrymen" are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Houses and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, &c., read this work. It tells you the sketches of its noted millionaires, merchants, &c.

*A large Octavo Volume, 720 pages, Finely Illustrated.*

The largest commission given. Our 32 page circular and a $5,00 Greenback sent free on application. For full particulars and terms address the sole publishers,

feb 10;4w] J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 70 Nov. Term, 1868.

And now to wit: Nov. 21, 1868. The application of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church—Old School—of Beaver Falls, for a charter of Incorporation, having been presented in open Court, and the Court having perused and examined the same, and it appearing that the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth are lawful, and not injurious to the community, the Court directs the said application to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that publication according to law be made of the facts that such application for a Charter of Incorporation has been made, and that, unless sufficient reasons be shown to the contrary, at the next term of said Court a decree and order will be made incorporating said Church.

feb.10;3w] JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Rev. Mr. Kopp, late of Phillipsburg Borough, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

REV. W. A. PASSAVANT, Adm'r.
Address, Pittsburgh, Pa. [feb 3,-6t

SHINGLES! Shingles!!

The undersigned is manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2, 18 and 16 inch SHINGLES, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver Station, on the C. & P. Railroad.

Jan 21, 1869. D. SHUMAKER.

**Notice in Partition.**

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.:

SEAL In the Orphans' Court in and for said county, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

In the matter of the partition for partition of the real estate of Sylvester Dunham, deceased.

And now to wit: Nov. 18th, 1868, the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: Edwin Dunham, residing in Venango county, Pa., and Adelaid Richey, (formerly Adelaid Dunham,) residing in Albion, Erie county, Pa., and Mary, (widow of said decedent,) residing in Rochester, county of Beaver, and all others interested, to show cause if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd, should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court to be held at Beaver, in and for said county, on the third Monday of March next. A true copy, [illegible]

Attest: JOHN [illegible], Clerk.
J. H. Fisher, Sheriff. [Feb. 10, '69.

## Select Poetry.

### Song of the Printer.

Pick and click
Goes the type in the stick,
As the printer stands at his case;
His eyes glance quick, and his fingers pick
The type at a rapid pace;
And one by one as the letters go,
Words are piled up steady and slow—
Steady and slow,
But still they grow,
And words of fire they soon will glow;
Wonderful words, that without a sound
Traverse the earth to the utmost bound,
Words that shall make
The tyrant quake
And the fetters of the oppressed shall break;
Words that can crumble an army's might,
Or treble its strength in a righteous fight.
Yet the type they look but leaden and dumb,
As he puts them in place with finger and thumb;
But the printer smiles,
And his work beguiles
By chanting a song as the letters he piles,
With pick and click,
Like the world's chronometer, tick! tick! tick!
O, where is the man with such simple tools
Can govern the world like I?
With a printing press, an iron stick,
And a little leaden die,
With paper of white and ink of black,
I support the Right, and the Wrong attack.
Say, where is he, or who may he be,
That can rival the printer's power?
To no monarchs that live, the wall doth he give—
Their sway lasts only an hour;
While the printer still grows, and God only knows
When his might shall cease to tower!

## Select Miscellany.

### The Ben Butler Difficulty.

We give below a graphic account of the trouble that arose when the electoral vote was being counted on the 10th inst. It is copied from the Washington correspondence of the *N. Y. Tribune*.

The first State whose votes were announced was New Hampshire. Then followed Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont. All these States were for the Republican candidates. The certificates from New York came next, showing that Seymour had been successful in his own home. New Jersey appeared on the same side, with seven votes for Seymour and Blair, the announcement in both these cases creating a visible sensation of pleasure among the Democratic members. Then the Keystone State was heard from for Grant and Colfax. The President broke the seal of the next envelope, and Delaware was announced. Again came laughter, and that old joke which impeachment and a stupid witness unwittingly perpetrated about the eyes of all its people. Maryland followed in the path of Delaware for Seymour and Blair, Jr. Then came the Carolinas, North and South. They both went for the first time in party history for the Republican ticket. Kentucky followed, not neutral this time, but for the straight old Democratic ticket. Tennessee next swelled the Republican ranks, and then Ohio added her figures to the now fast increasing columns. Then came Louisiana. The certificates were handed to Mr. Pruyne, who was proceeding to make the announcement in brief, when Mr. Mullins rose with grave deportment and objected to the counting of the vote. Here was a little excitement. Mr. Wade read the provisions of the twenty-second rule prescribing the action which both Houses should take in the event of objection being made. According to its provisions both branches should retire and separately consider the question. Mr. Eldridge (Dem.) rose excitedly and took the ground that the rule was in direct conflict with the Constitution. Mr. Wade announced firmly that the rule was adopted by both Houses, and that he would not entertain the question of order which had been raised. Woodward of Pennsylvania came to the assistance of Eldrige, and confidently asserted that he could raise a question of order which should be entertained. Here old Ben. Wade was himself indeed. "Put it in writing," said he, with immutable expression, "that we may know what it is." Sumner rose and every eye turned on him, as his voice for the first time was heard in the House; but there was nothing in what he said particularly noteworthy. He merely wished to know if Louisiana could not be laid aside informally, and the vote of the other States acted on. But on all sides were heard, "No, no," and as he resumed his seat, Wade proclaimed that no debate was in order. Washburne of Illinois asked Mullins to withdraw his objection, but Mullins refused. Then Wade directed the Senate to retire. The long line of Senators was formed, and at 1½ o'clock they issued from the chamber in nearly the same order as they entered it. Here followed an almost indescribable scene. Every one was on his feet. Mingling of thrice a thousand voices, sounds of laughter, and trampling of moving feet, rushing hither and thither of members. Four minutes of such a scene, and down comes the gavel in the hands of Mr. Colfax. In an instant order was evoked from chaos. The House was the House again, and the consideration of the objection of Mullins was the business before it. Washburne of Illinois agin rises, this time to ask if it would be in order to table it. But Colfax says "No" decisively.

No debate in order, and the roll call is commenced. The vote stood 136 in favor of counting the vote, to 63 against it. The usual formula of notifying the Senate was complied with, and then followed an interval when there was a suspension of business.

The Senate entered in a few minutes, and Pruyn announces Louisiana having gone for Seymour and Blair. Conkling reads the vote of Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, California, Minnesota, and Oregon for Seymour, Kansas and West Virginia follow. There is some informality about Nevada, but she counts. Nebraska comes next and then Georgia. Butler, at the mention of her name, rises right in the center of the Republican portion of the House, in the old seat of Thad Stevens. He makes his objections, four in number: That the meeting of the College did not take place on the day prescribed by the Constitution, that at the date of the election, she was not entitled to representation in Congress, that she had not fulfilled the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts, and that the election was not a just full and legal one.

There was breathless silence in the Hall. Drake rose and asked that Nevada be excluded, but cries of "Too late, too late," echoed all around, and the President so ruled. Wade ruled against Butler and the latter appealed, citing the resolution passed by the two Houses a few days since, providing for the manner in which the vote of the State should be announced, but Butler was not to be put off with any such statement. He maintained with vehemence that the Convention could not be bound by the prior action of Congress on this subject and appealed from the decision of the chair to the House. Edmunds, Senator, called him to order and Fernando Wood added his voice against Mr. Butler. Mr. Wade refused to allow Mr. Butler to proceed, but that gentleman did not take his seat. Finally, after terrible confusion and excitement the Senate retired at [illegible] o'clock.

Mr. Colfax again took the chair, and called the House of Representatives to order. Mr. [illegible] Mullins's objections were not well taken, which caused a shout of laughter. Members rose on all sides, but Mr. Colfax refused to recognize any one, and directed the calling of the roll. It resulted 150 to 41. At ten minutes after four o'clock, Thomas of Maryland moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Dickey followed with a motion to lay on the table, on which the roll was called.

Gorham then appeared at the bar of the House, and the calling of the roll was suspended to receive a message from the Senate.

Mr. Gorham announced that the Senate had decided that Mr. Butler's objections were not in order, and had agreed to sustain the joint resolution relative to the counting of the vote of the State of Georgia.

Here was a conflict. What would the House do? The names were fast rolling up in support of Butler's position, and while the long line of Senators was waiting at the door of the chamber, the majority against them and in favor of the action of their own member was fast increasing and being registered, until, at length, it culminated in a total of 117 [illegible] to 57 against it. The Senators then entered.

[illegible] Mr. Wade's gavel rapped the Convention to order. Now came a scene which baffles description. Wade announced the action of the Senate and directed that the vote be counted as indicated. Butler rose, daring, defiant.—"We are not," said he, "to be overruled by the Senate." Wade showed a firmness here, which he should have manifested long before. The vote will be counted as indicated," said he. Butler objects and appeals. Wade thunders with his gavel and directs the counting of the vote. Butler still persists. Wade decides that there is no appeal.

Senator Saulsbury rises with excited looks and asks that the gentleman be put out. Two hundred voices cry for order in thunder tones. Doolittle comes forward and asks with stentorian voice that the joint rule of both Houses be forthwith enforced, and that the vote of the State be counted. Mr. Butler raises high his voice, exclaiming, "We'll see if this House has any rights." Mr. Wade retorts, denying the right of appeal. Ingersoll now comes forward to the assistance of Butler, in reply to Farnsworth, who denies that there can be an appeal. Butler again appeals, and Wade again decides against him. Eldridge objects to the count. Wade's gavel comes down in quick sharp knocks, but all in vain. Butler moves that the Senate have leave to retire. He characterizes them as interlopers. Opposing shouts are heard on either side, according as a Senator or Representative rises. Butler again asks that the Senate be directed to retire. Wade directs the tellers to read the certificates. Conkling does as he is directed, heedless of interruption. Confusion became worse confounded. A hundred members on either side support the contestants. Colfax at length comes to the rescue. Firmly he orders that the Seargeant-at-Arms of the House immediately arrest any one refusing to maintain order. Ordway, Seargeant-at-Arms advanced to Ingersoll, laying his hand on his arm, and endeavoring to make him take his seat. Butler immediately resumed his seat. There is silence in the Chamber once again. The vote is counted, and the curtain falls on the troubled scene.—Georgia was the last State to be called. The reckoning of her votes was but the work of a few minutes, and now the result was proclaimed, and Grant and Colfax were respectively declared President and Vice President of the United States.

The Speaker resumed the chair, and called the House to order, when Butler, smarting over his defeat, said he rose to a question of privilege, and submitted a resolution declaring the action of the Senate and its President arbitrary and tyrannical. Upon this resolution he took the floor, and spoke for half an hour as only Butler alone can speak under the severest mental excitement. He denounced the Senate, he denounced Wade, he instanced supposed cases which inferred the most dishonorable motives on Mr. Colfax. Colfax asked permission to reply, having previously vacated the chair to Mr. Dawes. Butler declined to give him the floor, and continued to pour out his impassioned eloquence. At last, from sheer exhaustion, he resumed his seat and the floor was given to Mr. Colfax.

Not a trace of anger was visible in his voice or manner. Very calmly and smoothly he began, and for the first time during the day there was silence in the Chamber. There was no invective, no denunciation in his speech. It was dignified, calm, impressive, and manly, such a speech, indeed, as only an American gentleman can pronounce. But every period cut to the quick, although not a single harsh word was used. The House without coming to a vote on Butler's resolution finally adjourned.

From the New York Sun.

### SECRET ASSASSINATIONS.

*The Mysterious Air-Gun—The Silent Bullet—Are the Secret Assassins Thieves or Maniacs?*

Over a year ago, at one o'clock in the morning, a Brooklyn police officer was carelessly sauntering down his usual beat, when he observed a man partly hidden behind a tree on the opposite side of the street. The officer stopped and carefully observed the man's movements. In a few moments a man was observed coming up the sidewalk opposite. The man behind the tree stepped from his place of concealment and walked down the street to meet the stranger, the police officer still watching him. When the suspicious person was within 20 feet of the stranger, and near a gas light burning brightly beneath the trees, the stranger suddenly slapped his forehead with his right hand, and fell to the pavement a dead man.—His murderer began to rifle his pockets. The officer hastened at once to the spot, but the assassin saw him and fled.

The officer pursued him. The chase was hot. Around corners, across half paved streets, through slums and alleys, over high board fences, and beneath flickering gas lights the murderer fled, but a keen-eyed hunter was on his track. He was captured. On his line of flight an air gun, of peculiar construction, was found. It had done its deadly work silently and effectually. It was of simple mechanism, and could hardly be considered an effort of mechanical skill.

The assassin turned out to be one Skidmore, a discharged policeman. In his house evidence was found which proved that he had been engaged for several years in nefarious schemes of burglary and murder.—Brooklyn was thrown into a state of nervous excitement. Every undiscovered murder was thrown on the shoulders of Skidmore. He was even accused of being responsible for the profoundly mysterious "East River Mystery," where a man's head, pierced with two bullets, and wrapped in a piece of oiled silk, was found floating in a Brooklyn dock, the thighs and legs, similarly wrapped, being afterwards picked up near Gowanus.

On his arrest, Skidmore became as [illegible] a juggled tiger. Crowds of citizens swarmed to look at him and loud whispers of lynch law floated about his ears. He kept up a bold front, but occasionally a twinge was visible on his countenance as he listened to the positive evidence before the Coroner. The crowd surged about him, and glared at him as strung of the anthropophagi. The air gun was regarded with the greatest curiosity, and those inspecting it handled it with circumspection, fearful that a silent bullet was only awaiting a signal to add another to its roll of victims.

The Coroner's jury found Skidmore guilty of the murder, and the Grand Jury brought in a true bill of indictment against him.

Back to his cell went the murderer with scarcely a ray of hope in his heart. The popular excitement did not abate. His speedy trial was demanded. His lawyers could not obtain a postponement. The trial came on; the evidence was overwhelming; the people thronged the court room; Skidmore's defiant front failed him at last, and at length, in despair, he cut his throat in his cell, and escaped hanging.

We do not know what became of the air gun, but we do know that for weeks afterwards many of the citizens of Brooklyn dared not go from their houses at night for fear of a silent straggling bullet.

Again we have accounts of shooting with the air gun—this time in New York. A week or two ago we had to announce the serious injury, by a pistol shot of a young man walking at midday on the corner of Broadway and Canal street. The cause was a mystery which has never been explained. On Tuesday afternoon, in two diverse localities, there occurred circumstances fortunately less injurious in their effect, but hardly less injurious in their nature, which seem to point with equal assurance to that diabolical agent, an air gun. Two bullets in quick succession crashed through the windows of a grocery at the intersection of Bowery and Bond streets. With as little warning a pistol ball went through the plate glass doorway of 810 Broadway, with dangerous force. A young man employed in Chittenden's drygoods store, was walking down Broadway Wednesday afternoon, and felt something hit his arm. On arriving at the store he discovered that he had been shot through the arm by a bullet, which had lodged and remained in his side. Where the bullet came from, who fired it, or for what—all these points remain a secret. On Monday an air gun bullet was shot through a pawnbroker's window in Centre street. On the same evening one of these silent messengers of death came through the window of the *Sun's* editorial room, and one evening last week two bullet holes were found in the panes of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock's residence, at 8 East Twenty-Ninth street. To this list we add the following:

*Editor of Sun*:—SIR—Seeing an account in your issue of this day about "bullets flying into store windows," I wish to state that at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon the same thing occurred at my place of business, breaking a large pane of glass in my door. I looked for the ball and found it on the floor, partly flattened. From the fact of no report being heard except the smashing in of the window and the great force with which it came in, I am inclined to your opinion that air guns are being used: and if not stopped by the police the consequences must become serious.

J. H. JONES.

### JOINED TO THEIR IDOLS.

#### The House Rejects an Offer to Retrench.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the 5th inst. Mr. Longnecker offered the following resolution, which was read:

WHEREAS, It becomes necessary, in order to facilitate the business of this House, to provide for the apointment of an additional number of officers, and a resolution was adopted instructing the Speaker and Chief Clerk to make such appointments, with the provision that they should be relieved by the Chief Clerk, whenever in their judgement a less number could perform the work; and

WHEREAS, Two contested election cases, which came before this House, and seemed to require the appointment of additional officers, have since been disposed of; and

WHEREAS, The additional labor attending the beginning of the session, such as the preparing and mailing of department reports, etc., has now in a great measure been performed; therefore,

*Resolved*, That all the officers of this House who have not been already sworn in, be now relieved, and that their salary shall run only for the time they have actually served in the several offices for which they were named, and that such salary shall be *pro rata* share of the salary of such officers for the session, as fixed by the act of April 8, A. D. 1868.

Mr. Mullin—I move to refer that to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

The Speaker *pro tem.* [Mr. Jones]—That motion is not in order.

The question, "shall the resolution be read the second time?" was determined in the negative.

Mr. Kerr—Mr. Speaker, I would ask for information, if it would be in order to move to make this pasting and folding business the special order for one day in each week. [Laughter.]

The Speaker *pro tem.*—The gentleman from Allegheny (Mr Kerr) may offer a resolution.

Mr. Kerr—It seems to me that the question is to be agitated until the close of the session, and if such is to be the case, I think it would be well to make it the special order for particular days.

The Speaker *pro tem.*—The House has refused the resolution just presented, and therefore such a resolution would not be in order unless presented as new matter.

### A CLINCHER FROM SENATOR BILLINGFELT.

Senator Billingfelt publishes the following card in the Lancaster *Express*:

I regret to find that Dr. Gatchell, in his communication published in your paper of the 29th ult., should have found it necessary to use my name in connection with his action, in supporting the resolution providing for the appointment of twenty-seven additional officers of the House, and thereby (perhaps unintentionally) trying to create the impression on the public mind, that I had at one time favored the scheme. This I have never done. I always entertained the opinion that each member ought to be held responsible for his own acts, and should never attempt to screen himself behind his colleagues. It is enough for me to account for my constituents for the work I am doing here, and will never ask Dr. Gatchell or any member to share with me the responsibility.

It was well known here from the first day of the session, that I was opposed to the resolution adopted by a number of the Republican members of the House in caucus held two days before I arrived, and repeated again by them immediately after the session commenced; and it was only after having twice resolved to employ these men, and after the committees of the session, that I was for the first time approached by any member on the subject. My answer was the same that it would be now: "Show me the necessity of any more officers, and I will support a bill authorizing the appointment of them."

They having failed to satisfy me as to the necessity of granting any more offices, I took the first opportunity, after the resolution had passed the House and came into my hands, to obtain the consent of the Committee to report it with a negative recommendation. This put a stop to it, so far as the Senate was concerned.

It seems to me our duties as Representatives to protect the interests of our constituents and the public in general are so plain and well defined that they cannot be misunderstood, and it is very difficult for any member to shirk the responsibility especially when a daily record is made up of all our proceedings in the Legislature that cannot be obliterated. Hence, I never thought that my course here needed any explanation, and certainly would not have resorted to it now, but for the fact that in this case my friends have repeatedly insisted upon me doing so. Respectfully yours,

E. BILLINGFELT.

## Medical.

NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

can be daily consulted at his

296 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

—ON—

Catarrh,

Bronchitis,

Offensive Breath, Discharge from the Ear, Affection of the Throat and Voice, and all Diseases, Defects, and Difficulties of the Eye requiring Medical and Surgical aid.

Dr. L., has associated with him

DR. J. H. REED,

An eminent Specialist who has devoted his time for the last fifteen years to the cure of ailments arising from impurity or insufficient nourishment of the

BLOOD.

On Scientific Principles he cures Diseases of the

Skin, Liver, Kidneys,

and all affections of the

Nervous System.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.
Remember the office,

296 PENN ST., PITTSBURGH.

A Miraculous Cure

OF A

DEAF AND DUMB GIRL,

*An Inmate of the German Orphans Asylum of Troy Hill.*

[Statement of officers of that Institute.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 13, 1868.

Personally appeared before me, Horace S. Snowden a Public Notary, in and for Alleghany county, Pa., Peter Gelchsheimer, President, and Nicholas Schneider, Vice President, J. Weister, Treasurer, Jacob Dietz, Secretary, and Joseph Lang, a Committee of the German Orphan Asylum, each of whom being by me duly sworn according to law, deposed and said that Josephine Richard, aged fifteen, an inmate in the German Orphan Asylum, Troy Hill had been deaf and dumb from her infancy. She has lately been operated upon by Dr. Lighthill, 296 Penn Street, for the cure of her Deafness, which resulted in marked success. She can now hear and distinguish the human voice sufficiently to imitate it, and consequently she speaks already a few words and is daily improving both in hearing and speech. She is still under the Doctor's care, who hopes to accomplish a complete cure in time.

PETER GELCHSHEIMER, President.
NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER, Vice do
JACOB DIETZ, Treasurer.
J. WEISTER, Secretary.
JOSEPH LANG, Committee.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 13th day of October, 1868.

[L. S.] HORACE S. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

An Autograph Letter from George D. Prentice, esq., Editor of the Louisville Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5, 1868.

DR. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir:—I am very sorry to learn that you contemplate leaving Louisville at the end of the present week. I earnestly wish that your engagements elsewhere might permit you to remain here for a longer time.

Your sojourn among us, Dr. Lighthill will be long remembered by our people. It has been a blessing to many. You have treated me and a female member of my family with great success. You seem to me to understand, as by intuition, the character of a malady and its best remedy. You have a multitude of patients in this city, and I have not seen or heard of one to whom you held out the promise of relief without rendering it. Your entire practice among us has been a brilliant success, and I cheerfully recommend you to my friends and the public at large as a physician deserving the utmost confidence.

Hoping that you may live long to be a blessing to additional thousands of the afflicted, I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

### A well Attested Cure of Catarrh.

DR. A. F. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir.—Your treatment in the cure of of my Catarrh has had the desired effect, and resulted in permanent good to me although my case has frequently been pronounced incurable, and I had exhausted all other modes of treatment, without the least benefit. My case was so chronic and troublesome that by giving a few of the symptoms the value of your treatment can be more readily estimated. For years I had been afflicted with a constant cold in the head, obstructing my breathing so as to necessitate me to keep my mouth open during sleep; latterly, the discharges became solidified and impacted in my nose to such an extent that it required the greatest exertion to expel them. Sometimes these hardened lumps would get in my throat causing me to hawk and scrape even by the hour to relieve myself. My breath was offensive, my memory but came impaired. Dizziness and light headedness made their appearance, and of late symptoms of paralysis stepped in, and when I placed myself under your care one side of my face was badly affected by this dread disease. My general health suffered alike, there was a constant tired, drowsy and debilitated feeling, with no energy to move or act; I felt as tired on rising in the morning as I did on going to bed, my appetite was capricious and my disposition morose. In that condition I placed myself under care, and am happy to state that all these disagreeable and dangerous symptoms have entirely left me, and I once more enjoy the benefits of good health.

By giving this publicity you will benefit others similarly affected and oblige me. Yours truly,

JAMES SOMMERVILLE.

I have known Mr. James Sommerville, from Brookville, Jefferson county, for many years, and can testify to his statement as one of truth and veracity.

LEOPOLD HELLBRONER,
Wholesale Liquor Dealer on High street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

## At the Treasury of Beaver Co. for 1868.

## STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. RECEIPTS. | | |
| To cash received during the year, as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of balance last year, | | $71700.99 |
| EXPENDITURES. | | Cr. |
| By warrants issued during the year on the following accounts, viz: | | |
| Assess'ts—Assessors' pay, | 647.00 | |
| Registration law, | 32.00 | |
| Militia enrollments, | 49.76 | 728.76 |
| Aud'rs pay, H. J. Marshall, | 20.00 | |
| J. F. M'Millen, | 28.50 | |
| G. K. Shannon | 20.00 | |
| B. B. Welsh (State) | 10.00 | [illegible] |
| Appeals—Assess' pay att'g, | 34.00 | |
| Serving tax notices, | 139.00 | |
| Use of houses & expenses, | 157.15 | 330.15 |
| Agr'l. So'y—Anl. donat'n, | | 100.00 |
| Borrowed Money.—Paid on bonds & warrants, | 13400.00 | |
| Interest on same, | 4672.10 | 18072.10 |
| Bridges—Building of, | 11075.75 | |
| Repairing and viewing | 108.80 | 11184.55 |
| Com'rs. Pay—J. Wilson, | 510.00 | |
| James Warnock, | 603.00 | |
| William Ewing, | 543.00 | |
| David W. Scott, | 111.00 | 1767.00 |
| Cl'k to Com'rs—J R Eakin, | | 700.00 |
| Counsel, " H Hice, Esq. | | 50.00 |
| Commonwealth cases, viz: | | |
| Clerk Qr. Sessions' fees | 279.50 | |
| Constables, " " | 146.30 | |
| District attorney's " | 473.60 | |
| Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners, | 1421.96 | |
| Jailors' attendance fee, | 400.00 | |
| Sheff J S Littell's fees, | 115.80 | |
| Justices' " | 89.28 | |
| Witness' " | 398.88 | |
| Phys'ns to jail & medicine, | 96.29 | |
| Convey'g convicts out of Co. | 8.80 | |
| Ohio tp. School Directors fine on liquor case, | 30.00 | 3401.81 |
| Coroner's Inq'ts, Cor's pay, | 27.00 | |
| Witnesses' & jurors fees, | 24.50 | |
| Expenses & examinations, | 12.66 | 64.16 |
| Court House and Offices— | | |
| Dockets, duplicates & sta'ry | 326.47 | |
| Pub. notices, exp. & proc'n, | 695.50 | |
| Advertising blanks, etc., | 106.50 | |
| Postage stamps & box rent | 6.40 | 1134.87 |
| C. H. offices & jail repairs, | 335.43 | |
| Fuel and lights, | 342.71 | |
| Incidental expenses, | 22.08 | 700.22 |
| Amount carried forward, | | 38342.12 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cr. Am't brot forward, | | $38342.12 |
| Court expens's, Clk Qr Ses. general fees, | 188.80 | |
| Const's waiting on Court, | 130.41 | |
| Return and mileage, | 217.40 | |
| Crier, John M. [illegible], | 130.00 | |
| Grand jurors' pay, | 582.16 | |
| Petit jurors' pay, | 1832.40 | |
| Janitor Jas. Fogg, [illegible], — extra, 24.80, | 179.80 | |
| Jury Com'rs, J C Wilson, | 35.60 | |
| Andrew Carothers, | 37.40 | |
| Jury Commis'rs' clerk, | 15.00 | |
| Sheff's fees for selecting and summoning jurors, | 150.00 | |
| Tipstaff, John L. Hall, | 63.00 | |
| Transcrib'g Judg't docket | 300.00 | [illegible] |
| Elections, Gen'l. & Tp.— | | |
| Election officers' pay, | 1140.00 | |
| Houses, lights & station'y | 101.85 | |
| Ass'rs attending and lists | 205.17 | |
| Const's " adv't and cert's, | 252.32 | 1707.40 |
| House Ref'g, sup't inm'ts | 947.73 | |
| Rev D P Lowry, mang'r | 20.00 | |
| Conveying inmates to, | 15.00 | 982.73 |
| Hospital, Western Pa, support of inmates to, | 223.58 | |
| Conveying inmates to, | 18.00 | 241.58 |
| P'r House & hs of Employ't. | | |
| Support of paupers, | 7250.00 | |
| Direct's pay, S Gibson, | 36.00 | |
| John K. Potter, | 36.00 | |
| Samuel McManamy, | 36.00 | 7358.00 |
| Peniten'ry, provis'ns, medicines, cloth'g for convicts | | 218.98 |
| Justices' fees, swearing Tp. officers, | 74.29 | |
| Issu'g fox scalp certific'ts, | 3.93 | 78.22 |
| Taxes, Lost Col'rs rt'n of, | 1863.81 | |
| Taxes and costs refunded for land sold in error, | 28.17 | |
| Errors in assessments, | 268.80 | 2160.88 |
| Am't warrants issued up to Jan. 1st, 1869. | | 54017.[illegible] |
| Pd fox scalps, pr Treas' rec't | | 70.50 |
| Road views, " " | | 227.00 |
| Redempt'n unseated lands, do | | 217.46 |
| J Whitham, Co. Institute | | 78.50 |
| State tax on Bank stocks, as per State Treasurer's receipt, | | 461.33 |
| | | 55872.77 |
| Excess n ett receipts, | | 15828 22 |
| | | $71700.99 |

### Elijah Barnes, Treasurer, in acc't with Beaver Co., for the yr. 1868.

| Dr. | |
|---|---|
| To amt. Bal. from former Treas. | $3796.72 |
| " " Rec'd from unseated Lands prior to 1868, | 196.93 |
| From Col'rs. for yrs prior to 1868 | 5807.56 |
| Taxes payed before Aug 1, '68, | 48038.29 |
| " " " Sept. 1, 1868 | 2352.02 |
| Col's for the year 1868, | 13265.87 |
| From J S Littell Sheff, fines for 1868, | 221.28 |
| " Redempt'n of uns'ted lands, | 276.89 |
| Poll tax from sundry collectors, | 86.96 |
| Whole Levy of militia fines for 1868, | 1235.50 |
| | $75279.22 |
| Jan 4, 1869, to bal in Ty. $14017.86 | |

| Cr. | |
|---|---|
| By am't paid general warrants, | $[illegible] |
| " " " fox scalps, | 70.50 |
| " " " road views | 227.00 |
| Redemp. uns'd Lands | 217.46 |
| Jas Whitham for Co. Institute, | 78.50 |
| State on acc't of bank st'ks levy | 461.33 |
| Abatement allowed tax payers | [illegible] |
| Exoners's all'd col's of mil. 1868, | 304.00 |
| Unp'd militia fines of 1868 | 92.50 |
| Com's all'd col's of militia fines '68 | 40.92 |
| Treas. com. on $71463.50 @ 2 per cent. Rec'd | 1429.26 |
| Treas. com. on $55760.47 @ 2 per cent. Paid | 1115.21 |
| To balance in hands of Treas. | 14017.86 |
| | $75279.22 |

### Beaver County Stock Account.

| Dr. | |
|---|---|
| January 1st, 1869. | |
| To outstand'g warrants | $2100.00 |
| " " bonds | 40713.35 |
| | $42813.35 |
| To Balance $18667.14. | |

| Cr. | |
|---|---|
| January 1st, 1869. | |
| By balance in hands of Treasurer | $14017.86 |
| Due from Collect'rs prior to 1868, | 866.77 |
| " " " for 1868 | 8794.21 |
| " " " militia fines 1868, | 92.50 |
| On uns'd Lands at close of 1868, | 254.77 |
| Balance | 18667.14 |
| | $42813.35 |

### Delinquent Collectors for Years prior to 1868.

| Col's. | Twps. | Years. | Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. McClure | Bor. tp. | 1866 | $84.00 |
| J. Darling | N. Brighton | 1866 | 186.76 |
| J. Holliday | Darl'gton bor | 1869 | 15.44 |
| Amount carried over, | | | $286.20 |
| Amount brought over, | | | 286.20 |
| Phil. Baker | Industry tp. | 1867 | 116.13 |
| A. M'Lain | N. Bri'n bor. | 1867 | 564.44 |
| | | | $966.77 |

Given under our hand and seal of office at Beaver, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1869.

SEAL

ATTEST:
JNO. R. EAKIN,
Clerk.

JAMES WARNOCK.
WILLIAM EWING,
DAVID W. SCOTT,
Commissioners.

Table of Taxes, in the several townships, for State and County purposes; amounts paid to Treasurer, amounts charged to, and amounts paid by Collectors; amounts received from Unseated Lands; commissions allowed Collectors, and balance due by Collectors;

| Townships & Boros. | Levy for 1869 | Amt. pd Treas'r. before Aug. 1st | Amt. pd Treas'r. before Sept. 1st | Am't. charged to Col'tors | Am't paid by Col'tors | Unseat. refunds | Com'n. Col'tors | Due Col'tors | Coll'tors' Names. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big Beaver, tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Robert Bish |
| Beaver borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Charles A. Grims |
| Borough township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | James H. Douds |
| Brighton township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Albert G. Laird |
| Bridgewater borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Samuel Lacey |
| Chippewa tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Peter Clark |
| Darlington boro. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | John C. Hart |
| Darlington township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Joseph Newell |
| Economy tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Michael McGuire |
| Fallston boro. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | J. P. Dunlap |
| Franklin tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | J. D. Marshall |
| Freedom boro. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Samuel [illegible] |
| Frankfort borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Samuel Torrence |
| Glasgow borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Milton Brown |
| Georgetown boro. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | J. P. Carnary |
| Green township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | John Johnston |
| Harmony tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Hanover township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Samuel Torrence |
| Hopewell township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | James Warnock |
| Hookstown boro' | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | John Johnston |
| Independence tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | David Alexander |
| Industry tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Solomon Dillinger |
| Moon township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Daniel C. Bruce |
| Marion township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | John Hickey |
| N. Brighton, N. Ward | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | W. O. Larimore |
| " " Mid'le W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | W. O. Larimore |
| " " South W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | W. O. Larimore |
| New Sewickley tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Robert Porter |
| North Sewickly tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Smith McDonald |
| Ohio township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Nicholas Todd |
| Patterson township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | John McGahey |
| Pulaski township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | William M'Clelland |
| Phillipsburgh borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Abraham Frank |
| Rochester borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | W. M. Anderson |
| Rochester township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Daniel Mitchell |
| Raccoon township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | L. O. Barnes |
| South Beaver tp. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Samuel Taylor |
| St. Clair borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Abram Kreps |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |

☞ Collectors marked thus [*] have paid in full since Auditors' settlement.

### Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Darius Singleton, Esq., Register, in account of Collateral Inheritance Tax with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year ending December 1st, 1868.

| Dr. | |
|---|---|
| 1867, Dec. 11, To Col. Inh. tax on S. Dunham's estate, | $ 39 00 |
| 1868, Apr. 20, do J. Livesay's do | 268 00 |
| " June 20, do F C. Gratur's do | 32 83 |
| " Aug. 12, do Marg't Seawright's | 30 24 |
| | $370 07 |

| Cr. | |
|---|---|
| 1868, June 17, by State Trea's rect | $290 00 |
| 1869, Jan. 20 " " " " | 61 57 |
| " " 20 comis'n on $370 08 at 5 per cent, | 18 50 |
| | $370 07 |

State of Pennsylvania, Beaver County, ss: The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, for said County, to audit and examine the accounts, &c., of the Register, hereby certify that the above Statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. R. MOORE, *Auditor*.

## Receipts and Expenditures.

By the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver County for the Year 1868.

| Dr. RECEIPTS: | |
|---|---|
| Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1867, | $862.45 |
| Cash rec'd from county treasury, | 7250.00 |
| " " pension Eliz. Degarna, | 142.00 |
| " " for sale of wood etc. | 40.00 |
| | $8294.45 |
| Dec. 31, '68, to bal'ce to treas'y. 361 38 | |
| EXPENDITURES: | Cr. |
| Cash pd support insane paupers, | $2825.10 |
| " " out door " | 146.06 |
| " funeral and medical attendance on out door paupers, | 29.62 |
| Temporary relief out door paup's | 147.25 |
| Removal of paupers and goods, | 31.05 |
| Justices' and Constables' fees, | 113.04 |
| Payment on Farm, | 200.00 |
| Shoes, cloths, muslins & clothing, | 405 05 |
| Cash pd groceries, bacon, etc, | 679 95 |
| " Fuel and expense catching the fuel flat, | 339 98 |
| Cash for insurance on buildings, | 53 50 |
| " Pub. rect's & exp'rs in Argus, | 38 00 |
| " " " Local, | 35 00 |
| " Subscription 2 yrs to Argus, | 4 00 |
| " Lumber and sawing, | 80 92 |
| " Ferriage and threshing, | 47 21 |
| " Salt and ashes, | 20 15 |
| " Baskets and brooms, | 25 45 |
| Amount carried forward, | $5227 27 |

| EXPENDITTRES: | Cr. |
|---|---|
| Amount brought forward, | $5227 27 |
| Cash pd for wheat and rye, | 277 59 |
| " Beef and pork, | 88 11 |
| " Hardware, tinware, etc, | [illegible] |
| " Coffins, | [illegible] |
| " Leather 7 32, drugs 5 65, | 12 97 |
| " Seed potatoes and onions, | 6 80 |
| " Stoves and fixtures, bbls, etc, | 18 40 |
| " Bedsteads and blankets, | 19 75 |
| " Plow, plow points & hardware, | 16 75 |
| " New 2-horse wagon complete, | 116 50 |
| " Pump and irons for same, | 30 25 |
| " Wool 11 90, tax Findley lot 29c, | 12 19 |
| " Masons and carpenters, | 23 00 |
| " Smithing, $5 60; fruit $2, | 7 60 |
| " Labor exclusive of regular hds, | 233 95 |
| " Freights and tolls, | [illegible] |
| " Sea-grass line, | 9 12 |
| " Male hire, regular hand, | 375 70 |
| " Female hire, | 200 00 |
| " Direc'r M'Manamy, extra serv'e | 20 00 |
| " " Gibson, " " | 57 00 |
| " " Potter, " " | 39 00 |
| " H Hice, Esq, Trea'rs salary, | 40 00 |
| " J S Elliott, Physician's " | 225 00 |
| " Wm. Shrodes, steward, " | 700 00 |
| To balance, | 361 38 |
| | $8294 45 |

### John Caughey, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with Beaver Academy for Year 1868.

| Dr. | |
|---|---|
| 1868. | |
| Jan. 1st, to balance on hand per settlement this date, | $191.46 |
| May 4. Div. fm Bank of P'gh., | 250.00 |
| Dec. 1 " " " | 250.00 |
| Dec. 31 Int. on bond of M. F. Kennedy, | 22.00 |
| | $713.46 |

| Cr. | |
|---|---|
| By warrants paid during the yr. | $203.46 |
| Bal on hand rec'ps over disb'mts. | 510.00 |
| | $713.46 |

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

We the undersigned Auditors of Beaver County do, hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts of Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment; also Accounts of J. Caughey, Esq., Treasurer of Beaver Academy, Receipts and Disbursements for same, for the year 1868, and find them correct as they stand stated. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 16th day of January, A. D. 1868.

J. F. MCMILLEN,
G. K. SHANNON,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
County Auditors.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Louis P. Stetzel, late of Rochester borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

CATHARINE STETZEL,
J. R. PENDLETON, Adm'rs
F. M. ANDERSON,

Jan 20-6w

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Samuel Wycoff, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

ARCHIBALD RALSTON, Administrator.

Jan13

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10;1f

## Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E. H. BEACOM,

Has just received a splendid assortment of Fall Goods which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock consists of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Goods,

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

ZEPHYRS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOOP SKIRTS, TRE STUFFS, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, COLORED CAMBRICS, LACES, PAPER MUSLIN.

Also, a good assortment of

LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

3d Street, Oposite the U. P. Seminary.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

on hand.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY.

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to call.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get them from the Publisher. Attention School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW OIL CLOTH,

RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,

Dec23 Broadway, New Brighton

Bailey Farrell & Co.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for Price List.
apr22.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened by

REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

Ex-President of Lincoln University, known as a successful educator of the deaf and the blind. The next term will commence, D. V.,

MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Students of both sexes, may here learn, thoroughly, the Common School Course, under strict discipline. Should adequate classes apply, instruction will be given in most parts of the University course. Composition, elocution, rhetoric and astronomy, the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages; logic with philosophy, natural, mental and moral, will be diligently taught by the Principal.

We purpose to use Willson's Spellers and Readers; Mitchell's Geographies with Pelton's outline Maps, Greenleaf's Mathematical Series and Bullion's Grammars. For additional particulars please address

J. W. MARTIN,
Box 114, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.

ORGANS.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music, and nothing that we heard for many years can, so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Sheninger & Co., New Haven, Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing harshness so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.

These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents,

MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HOENE, & CO.

53 Fifth Avenue.

Also, agents for the, celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTANER PIANOS.

oct28'68.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and finest stock of

House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes, Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.

Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties.

SANDS & REINEMAN,
30 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dec3

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil,

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade, Mason, Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, C. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Hodgkinson's and Tin, of the very best in the Market. Wholesale and retail. 2000 pounds IXL and XXX Fruit Wax not received, please call before purchasing.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

*167 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Deeds and Agreements written, and acknowledgments taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, represent the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Department, I am prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal rates.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamships. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester, apr29'68.

## Dry Goods.

WINTER GOODS.

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets,
Blankets,

Flannels,
Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods,

Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Scarfs, &c. &c. &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES.

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts,

including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

☞ By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons.

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

*WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.*

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,
Beaver, Pa.

nov11'68.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap.

Poplins worth 80c worth 60c.
Amures for 50c, worth 37½c.
Cloaking Cloths for $2 75, worth $3 75.
Alpacas for 50c, worth 60c.
Paisley Shawls for $15, worth $20.
Velveteens for $1 50, worth $2 00.
Blankets for $4 50, worth $5 50.
Plaid Flannel for 31c, worth 40c.
44 Muslins for 12½c, worth 15c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, Evening Dress Silks, Black and colored Silks.

Call soon. Stock all new and best in city to prices.

No. 52 Sixth Street.
(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)

Dec16

## New Advertisements.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

J. MOORE.

jy21'67

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. OVER ALL COMPETITORS. BARRETT'S Vegetable HAIR RESTORATIVE. Was decided by the N. H. State Fair to be the best preparation of the kind for restoring Gray Hair to its original color, promoting its Growth, eradicating Dandruff and Humors, and Beautifying the Hair. It is free from all impurities, does not stain the skin, cleanses the Scalp, cures the hair looks, and causes. THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF
Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,
(First corner below Depot,)
DEALERS IN

*LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS &c., &c.*

FOR SALE OR RENT.—House lot and office. That House and Lot and Office or Store Room, formerly occupied by me, on Third Street, near the Diamond, Beaver, will be sold or rented. Possession given April 1st, 1869. Apply to M. Weyand, Esq., who is authorized to sell or rent the property.

WM. B. CLARKE.

feb17'69.

## Dry Goods.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

Fall and Winter Goods,

AT

Jas. A. Fortune's

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PENN'.

DRY GOODS

at every description.

The best assortment and the Cheapest in Beaver County.

Ladies Zephyr knit Shawls,

Fancy Goods at less than cost.

BLANKETS

all kinds at cost.

Country Flannels,

all kinds at less than manufacturers' prices. Cal and b convinced.

FURS, FURS,

at less than cost.

Men's Underwear

a large lot at cost.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Call early to secure bargains as we are bound to sell as advertised. Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching done to order.

No trouble to show Goods

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Hoenster,

*IN THE DIAMOND,*

ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES A. FORTUNE

P. S.—I have secured the services of WAT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater.

dec16.

New Goods for the Holidays.

B. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hoisery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drip Golden and Common Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat.

Hardware, Nails, Glass

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

Linseed Oil & White Lead

Boots and Shoes

FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN

Rifle Powder and Shot

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware

All heavy goods delivered free of charge

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec16'68:1y.

J. L. R. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.

nov10'67;1f.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March next, a tract of land in Chippewa township, containing fifty-three acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John McCarter, Robt. Douthitt and others. This tract of land is a part of the real estate of the late George Smith, dec'd. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and is equal to the best in that neighborhood. A fine opportunity is now offered to persons desiring a small farm in a good neighborhood, convenient to school, churches and markets. Terms very favorable, and will be known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM SMITH.

feb17tf.